



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

**A
PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION**

GUJARAT

Draft Report by
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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even, intimidating corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census, the idea was therefore, conceived of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrik

Van Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A Portrait of Population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri R. S. Chhaya, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thanks the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal. Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up. I also thank Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for his guidance given in connection with the maps, charts and diagrams published in this report.

All tables included in the report were compiled by Shri R.V. Sanghani, Investigator, single handedly. He has also prepared the initial draft of ten chapters of the report. The drafting of remaining two chapters and redrafting of all these chapters as much as in *de novo* form was carried out by Shri B. M. Patel, Asstt. Director of Census Operations (Technical). I am much grateful to him who spared no stone unturned in bringing out this publication and contributed his best in preparing this write-up. The charts, diagrams and maps were prepared by Map Section of this Directorate. The entire write-up was typed by Shri J. A. Harry, Stenographer of this Directorate who also took much care and interest in typing it in time. I express my heartiest thanks to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted help and co-operation in bringing out this volume.

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AHMADABAD

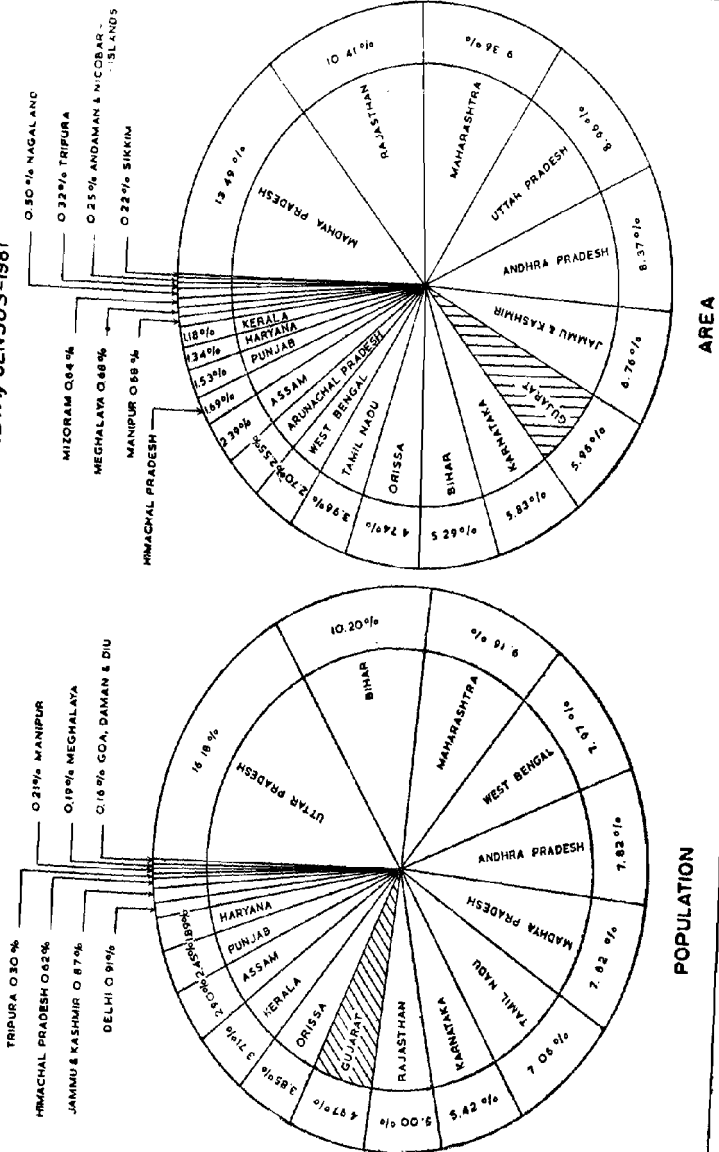
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POSITION OF GUJARAT STATE IN INDIA, CENSUS-1981



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location of Gujarat State

The State of Gujarat came into existence on 1st of May 1960 after the bifurcation of the erstwhile bilingual Bombay State under the States Reorganisation Act of 1960. It is located between 20°—07' and 24°—43' north latitude and 68°—07' to 74°—29' east longitude. The Gujarat State is bounded by Arabian sea on the south-west and west, Rajasthan on the north and north-east, Madhya Pradesh on the east and Maharashtra and Dadra & Nagar Haveli on the south and south-east. It has international boundary with Pakistan on the north-western side adjoining the Rann of Kachchh. The State can be divided into two broad natural regions (i) Mainland Gujarat and (ii) the Kachchh-Saurashtra Peninsula. The State has the big coastal line of 1000 mile (1610 Kms.) long extending from Umbergaon in the Gulf of Cambay to the western extremities of Rann of Kachchh. Due to its coastal location it has minor and intermediate sea ports in addition to a major deep sea port of Kandla in the Kachchh region. The State enjoys a commendable position in the fields of industry and commerce. It is one of the major oil and natural gas producing States in India.

The title of this small book 'Portrait of Population' itself suggests the intention to familiarise the general reader with the different demographic characteristics and socio-economic trends of the people of Gujarat as revealed by the latest census taken in 1981. Our attempt is to draw the image that emerges from it and to provide a good insight into the population of Gujarat at a given point of time when census count was undertaken.

Before we provide the demographic facts of the population, it is felt that it is essential to acquaint the general reader with the concept of the Census. What Census is ? Why it was taken and how it has become such a wide scale operation based on detailed questionnaires.

The concept of Census is not new to the human society either in India or outside. The word Census is derived from the Latin word 'Censere' which means 'to assess or to rate'. If a simple question is asked what is a Census, the answer would be a

counting of people of a particular area, but this is a partial answer. A Census is no doubt a counting of heads, as usually known to all, but it has got some other purposes also. For e.g., it can help to evolve a policy for the collection of taxes and also to determine the availability of adult males for defence.

If we look back to the historical past of great civilisations, it is found that Census taking is believed to date back to the first or second century B.C. In ancient Roman Empire, the population registers were prepared for the purpose of imposing taxes and determining the adult male force available for defence purposes.

Further references are also available that some form of Census taking existed in ancient Babylonian, China and Egypt. After the fall of big ancient empires and the subsequent growth and spread of feudal system put an end, for a short period, to such periodical accounting of population. In 1080 AD, William, the conqueror, conducted a kind of enumeration of English proprietors with a view to determining the extent of their land holdings and their value and liabilities.

In our own country the concept of Census of population is found in the famous book 'Arthashastra' or the principles of Government by Kautilya. This was during the 3rd century B.C. during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya. Kautilya has recommended the collection of population data as a measure of state policy for collection of revenue. He has described various methods of conducting not only general population Censuses but also specialised economic and agricultural Censuses.

You will, therefore, notice that a Census of one kind or another is not new to the experience of the human race and dates back to almost to the beginning of civilised society. As human race has developed and progressed, its needs for different types of information have grown and multiplied; the nature and extent of this count has also grown in dimension and Census taking has acquired the same sophistication as human race itself has acquired.

Census taking was considered essential for good Government in ancient times in India and therefore Censuses have been taken in different parts of Indian sub-continent from time to time. But in medieval times, Census had not taken due to political instability. Afterwards with the establishment of British rule in India, political condition has changed, which led to revival of Census taking, for the obvious reasons, such as defence, collection of revenue and taxes, to assess the extent of employment of population in various industries and occupations.

An attempt to take the Census on a systematic basis was undertaken in the years between 1820 and 1830 which gave some of the best estimates and prepared the ground for modern Census taking in India. The Census of Dacca city carried out in 1830 by Henry Walter was the best example of it. It was perhaps the first complete Census of an Indian city which classified the city population by sex and broad age-groups, the houses and structures by building characteristics, storey and other amenities and the population classified into as many as 132 castes population.

This Census activity has rather inspired the British administrator with the idea of regular decennial or 10 yearly Census. In 1856 the administrator of East India Company considered the ways and means as to how the general Census of Indian population could be taken. in 1861. But this undertaking was, however, kept in abeyance due to the Mutinies of 1857 and by the time the British crown took over the Government of the East India Company and after improving the social and political conditions in the sub-continent the Government of India and British Government in 1865 had agreed upon in principle to undertake general Census of population in India in 1871.

In the years from 1867 to 1872 an attempt was made in taking a Census by actual counting of heads in as much of the country as was possible. The attempt commonly known as Census of 1872 was neither a single and synchronous project nor it has covered the entire territory under the possession or control of British Crown. Neither it was centrally supervised or compiled, but it was based on uniform set of schedules and contained the elements of modern Census. The difficulties and limitations faced during this attempt had overcome by the thoughtful planning and preparation made before taking the Census on a modern synchronous and comprehensive operation in 1881. It provided the first complete Census of the population on uniform basis conducted throughout the country as also the most complete and continuous demographic record for any comparable population. Since then Census taking has become the regular feature of every decade.

This regular feature was constituted in the Constitution of free India by passing the statute of Census Act of 1948 providing Census taking every ten years on compulsory basis. Until Census of 1951, the Census organisation was set up shortly before a Census was due to be taken and was then wound up immediately after tabulation of Census data and its publication was over. Following the Census of 1961, the Census organisation now exists on permanent footing.

It will be interesting to know how the Census organisation manages to take and handle such a large scale operation in a sub-continent like India. Census has been enlisted in the subjects to be handled by the Government of India. In Government of India, there is a separate organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs known as Census Organisation headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India whose duty is to conduct the Census and to process and present its results. There are a number of Deputy and Assistant Registrars to look after the administration as well as technical matters. The office of the Registrar General at the national level is further sub-divided into Divisions and Cells which independently handle the various specialised parts of the entire Census process such as Census, Cartography, Language, Data Processing, Demography, etc.

Further the organisation at the State/Union Territory level, is headed by Director of Census Operations, who is responsible for taking the Census in the territory of that State with the help of State Government machinery. He is responsible and answerable to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for implementing the instructions issued and policy decided at the national level. He is assisted by a number of Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors to assist him in administration as well as technical matters. The head of the district administration, viz., Collector-cum-District Magistrate in each district is designated as the Census Officer for his district and is entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the Census in his jurisdictional district through the subordinate staff appointed for this purpose. The heads of lower administrative offices such as talukas as well as mahals, offices, viz., Mamlatdar or Mahalkari are also appointed as Census Officers for their respective jurisdictions. Further there are certain areas which are not under the direct administrative control of the head of district administration or his subordinates such as Municipal Corporation, Municipalities, Notified Areas Cantonment, Forest Villages, Railway Colonies, Post & Telegraph Colonies, Irrigation Colonies, Police Lines, etc., the heads of these local bodies or nominees of their respective departments are appointed as Census Officers and Charge Officers of such special charges. All these appointments are made under the Census Act and therefore certain duties devolve upon these appointees for taking Census in their respective jurisdictions. The actual enumeration is conducted through large number of enumerators who are drawn from various departments of the district. They consist of subordinate staff of Municipal Corporations, Nagar Panchayats, Primary School Teachers, Talatis, etc. However, in special areas like forest villages, cantonment, railway colonies, police lines and

such other 'special areas' the employees of the respective department are employed for enumeration.

Before taking Census, it is very essential to elucidate the Census concepts and the rationale of each Census questionnaire to be asked. Therefore training to the Census staff of each Census Directorate is imparted by the Census Commissioner who issues orders and necessary instructions for taking of the Census. Thereafter the Census Directorate trains the district level staff who are charged with the Census duties and thereafter the subordinate level staff are trained by the district Census Officers in the field under the guidance and assistance of the Census Directorate trained staff.

Obviously, it is not possible to count all the people at one point of time nor counted over long periods. Therefore, in order to have a synchronous Census and to maintain uniformity of data what is actually done is to count people over a short period of time and determine the population as on a certain date. The date fixed under the notification is the reference date and the sunrise of that date is the point of time at which the stock of the people from the entire nation to the lowest village level is known, and the data is collected for each person, whether a man or woman, young or old, literate or illiterate, employed or unemployed, through Census Schedules on uniform basis. At the 1971 Census, the enumeration took place from 10th March, 1971 to 31st March, 1971, whereas at 1981 Census, the enumeration was commenced from 9th February 1981 to 28th February 1981. All policy matters relating to Census are decided by the Census Commissioner at national level and are implemented through Census Directorates at State/Union Territory levels.

On completion of enumeration, the entire Census records are sent to their respective Census Directorate by the taluka and district level Census Officers for further processing, compilation and tabulation. For processing these Census records, Regional Tabulation Offices are opened by the Census Director under the administrative control and direction of Deputy or Assistant Director assisted by a number of administrative and technical hands. Once the data of individual district is compiled and tabulated in concerned regional office, it is again centralised at the headquarter of the Census Directorate to put together for the whole State which is then published in district census volumes.

The Census in our country is one of the largest administrative tasks and covers the entire nation. It is equally important to ensure that Census enumeration is as accurate as possible and that

omissions and duplications are avoided. This is done by careful planning of all various staff of the Census years ahead. The entire State is divided into a vast number of enumerator's blocks and each block is then placed under the charge of each enumerator, who is solely responsible for the complete enumeration of all those reside in that block. Normally the village which is the smallest administrative unit is treated as enumerator's block. In case of a large village it is divided into small blocks and more enumerators equal to the number of blocks are appointed to take Census enumeration of such a village. In urban areas, where the administrative set up is different from that of a village, the existing structure of municipal wards is taken as it is and these wards are then sub-divided into enumerator's block for each of which an enumerator is then appointed. At the time of carving out these blocks, every care is taken to ensure that no overlapping takes place and that the jurisdiction of various enumerators are clearly marked and understood and that no enumerator will overlook any unit in his block or cover that of another block. Usually the size of the rural or urban block is determined keeping in view the number of days over which the enumeration is to be conducted, the density of population, the pattern of habitation, the complexity of the questionnaire to be canvassed. In 1981 Census, the normal size of rural block was fixed with 150 to 200 houses and that of an urban block as one containing 125 to 150 households.

Once the enumerators' blocks have been carved out and enumerators appointed and trained, what remains to be done is to ensure that not a single person is missed or counted more than once in enumeration and that enumeration is completed by the stipulated time. The enumeration is not a one-day affair but is spread out over a number of days. During this stipulated period of 18 to 20 days the enumerator has to go from house to house counting all the persons present in that house and those who are normally the usual resident and also outsiders (visitors) who are expected to reside in the area of enumeration during the entire enumeration period. Even houseless and travellers are not missed. A constant watch is kept for houseless persons such as nomadic tribe who move often from one place to another and usually the night of the last day of enumeration is reserved to count these houseless persons in their normally camps.

Since 1961 the enumeration procedures have been made more perfect particularly conducting the housing census before the enumeration. Before commencing of enumeration of the persons, the houselist is prepared for each block in which a record of all

structures either kachha or pacca is accurately maintained. He is also expected to completely identify the number of households living in each structure. By this method he can easily conduct the enumeration from one house to another as also from one household to another in the process ensuring that not a single house or a household is missed. Great care is also taken to enumerate the travellers in the bus or railways and that of floating population including those coming in on ships or boats from sea and those living on boats along side of harbours and river banks.

It would be worthwhile to note that at every Census some changes in the census schedules and questionnaires are made according to need of the time and future requirement of planning. The questionnaire and concepts are developed and finalised after a long process of deliberations and consultations and field trials. Since the data is intended primarily for data users and planners in the country, it is largely these data users who are consulted. The schedules and questionnaires and concepts are finalised only after this process of mutual consultation and field trials. The size of operation and resources and the type and calibre of census enumeration staff has to be kept in mind while deciding what can be attempted and achieved at a Census.

The main basic schedule of 1981 Census was the Individual Slip. It was to be canvassed for each and every individual irrespective of age and sex. On comparison of Individual Slips of both 1971 and 1981 Censuses, it will be seen that there is little deviation in the structure of Individual Slip. In 1971 the Individual Slip contained 17 questions which were to be canvassed on universal basis but in 1981 two types of the Individual Slips were canvassed. The universal Individual Slip of 1981 Census which contained 16 main questions was canvassed in areas of 80% non-sample enumeration blocks, whereas the another type of Individual Slip consisting of both universal slip containing 16 main questions as well as sample slip containing 6 additional questions on Migration and Fertility was to be canvassed in areas of 20 per cent sample enumeration blocks. This dichotomy in enumeration was introduced in almost all States except a few States and Union Territories. Gujarat was one of those States in which both universal slip as well as sample slip were canvassed. The universal slip was printed in black colour and sample individual slip was printed in blue colour. The questions on Migration and Fertility which were included in universal Individual Slip in 1971 Census were included in Sample Slip in 1981 Census.

The economic questions, however, are different in 1981 Census. The work concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was also adopted for

1981 Census. But criterion for classification of persons as workers was changed. In 1961 and 1971 Censuses, different approaches, viz., usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and regular work respectively. While at the 1981 Census, the usual status approach is adopted uniformly for all work. The dichotomy of worker and non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses is discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main worker, marginal worker and non-worker is adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year, i.e., at least 183 days is adopted, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part of the year are treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year are non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together correspond to the workers of 1961.

The questions asked both in universal and sample slips are shown in the Individual Slip reproduced at the end of this chapter. As stated earlier an Individual Slip was filled up for every human being alive at the time of enumeration in the territory of the State in the 1981 Census. Thus at one particular point of time, i.e., Sunrise of 1st March 1981, a little more than 34 million slips were filled up which contained the data of persons about relation to the head of household, age, sex, Marital Status literacy, their mother tongue and other languages known, religion, data of each SC/ST population, educational level, their employment, migration and fertility and so on.

It will be seen that this document is a source of vast information which is then processed and tabulated in the form of tables. These tables are our main source of the 'Portrait of Population of Gujarat State'. Any scholar or reader who is interested to have a more detailed information about different aspects of the population of the State as the 1981 Census has thrown up should refer the various specialised Census volumes published by the Census organisation so far.

The chapters that will follow will throw light on the different aspects of ourselves as we have given answers to the questionnaire canvassed in 1981 Census.

INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

(Universal)

Pod No.

Slip No.

Location Code.....() Sl. No. of Household []

1 Name

2 Relationship to head

--	--

 8 Religion

--	--	--

3 Male (1)/Female(2)

--	--

 9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2)

--	--

4 Age.....

--	--	--

 10 Name of Caste/
Tribe

--	--	--

5 Marital Status

--	--

6 Mother tongue

--	--	--	--

 11 Literate(1)/Illiterate (2)..

--	--

12 Educational attainment

7 Two other languages known

--	--	--

.....

--	--	--	--

 13 Attending School/College,
Yes (1)/No (2).....

--	--

14A Worked any time at all last year?

Yes
No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last
year? Yes (1) /No (2).....

--

15A Main activity last year ?

Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW)
No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O)

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment

--	--	--

(ii) Description of work

--	--	--

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service.....

--	--	--

(iv) Class of worker.....

--	--

- 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes
(C/AL/HHI/OW)/NO ☐
- 15B ☐ 14B No—Work done any time last year? (C/AL/HHI/OW) ☐

If HHI/OW in 15B

- (i) Name of establishment ☐
- (ii) Description of work ☐
- (iii) Nature of industry, trade or service ☐
- ☐
- (iv) Class of worker..... ☐
- 16 If No in 14A or 14B seeking/available for work? Yes(1)/
No(2) ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981
INDIVIDUAL SLIP

(Sample)

1 Birth place5 For all ever-married women only(a) Place of birth (a) Age at marriage (b) Rural (1)/Urban (2)

(b) Number of children surviving at present

(c) District (d) State/Country Male Female Total 2 Last residence(a) Place of last residence (b) Rural(1)/Urban (2)

(c) Number of children ever born alive

(c) District (d) State/Country Male Female Total 3 Reasons for migrationfrom place of last residence (Code)* 6 For currently married women only4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumerationAny child born alive during last one year

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

CHAPTER II

HOW MANY ARE WE?

Size of Population

We, in Gujarat number 34,085,799 people scattered over 19 districts, 184 talukas/mahals, 255 towns and cities and 18,114 inhabited villages. Is that a great number ? The answer depends on its perspective. The question itself is self-explanatory to some extent, if we compare the size and population of Gujarat with that of equal size of other States of India and few other countries of a comparable size. The total area of Gujarat is 196,024 Km² which accounts for 5.96 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. It ranks 7th amongst all States/Union Territories. This means that out of every 100 Km² of the geographical area of the country nearly 6 Km² is claimed by Gujarat. This area contains a total of 34,085,799 people who together account for 4.97 per cent of national population. It means that about five persons out of every 100 Indians live in Gujarat. Let us compare Gujarat with Karnataka State whose total area is 191,791 Km² amounting to 5.85 per cent of the national area i.e., ranking next to Gujarat State in geographical size. The total population of Karnataka State is 37,135,714 people which is 5.42 per cent of the national population. It can be seen from the above that the area of Karnataka State is lesser than that of ours but it has higher population than that of Gujarat. The density of Gujarat works out to 174 persons per square kilometre as against 194 persons of Karnataka. Though the area of Bihar State is 173,877 Km² which is ranking next to Karnataka and Gujarat in terms of geographical area of the country, 10.20 per cent of national population i.e., 69,914,734 persons are accommodated in Bihar State. This means that Bihar is accommodating double the persons than those accommodated in Gujarat. This proves that the density of population in Bihar is quite high. It is 402 persons per Km² as against 174 persons of Gujarat and 194 persons of Karnataka. It seems from the above facts and figures that the geographical area of Gujarat State is somewhat higher than both Bihar and Karnataka but the population of Gujarat is lesser than that of both States. The population of Karnataka is 8.95 per cent higher than that of Gujarat whereas the population of Bihar is 105.11 per cent higher than ours, that means it is double than Gujarat. Comparatively, it can be said that Gujarat cannot beat Karnataka and Bihar

in total strength of population even though it beats both of them in geographical area. Gujarat ranks two number higher than Bihar in area but it is lagging eight number behind Bihar in terms of population. Bihar is the second most populous State of the country, whereas Gujarat ranks tenth. Similarly, the density of population is not only lower than that of other States of comparable size but is also lower than the national average which is 208 persons per Km². The density of Gujarat, Karnataka and Bihar is 174, 194 and 402 with its rank 18, 17 and 7 respectively at national level.

It would also be of academic interest of the data users to see the position of Gujarat State amongst the other countries of the world and neighbouring countries of India. First, we will take the figures of German Democratic Republic, the Census of which was also taken in 1981. It has an area of 108,177 Km² which is 87,847 Km² (44.81 per cent) less than Gujarat. Its population is 16,705,635 which is also 50.99 per cent less than that of Gujarat. But its density is not that much less. The density of GDR works out to 154 persons per Km². United Kingdom has little higher area and is somewhat closer to that of Gujarat. It measures 244,046 Km², which is 48,022 Km² (24.50 per cent) higher than the area of Gujarat. But its population is 63.33 per cent higher than that of Gujarat. 55,671,000 persons live in 244,046 Km² area of United Kingdom. Poland, where Census was taken in 1978, had returned a population of 35,061,450 persons which is only 2.26 per cent higher than Gujarat. Its area is 59.51 per cent higher than that of Gujarat. It measures 312,677 Km². But its density is lower than Gujarat being only 112 persons per Km².

In our neighbouring countries, viz., China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, the Census was taken in 1981 except in China it was taken in 1982. Out of above five neighbouring countries the area of three countries, viz., Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka is less than Gujarat. Of which, only the population of Bangladesh is higher than that of Gujarat. Pakistan and China outnumber Gujarat both in terms of area and population. First ranking country of the world in population is our neighbour country China, which has returned a population of 1,051,882,511 persons. It measures 9,596,961 Km². In Pakistan, 85,782,075 persons occupy 803,943 Km² of area. The population of 87,052,024 persons live in 143,998 Km² area of Bangladesh. Nepal has a population of 15,022,839 persons living in 140,797 Km² of area. Sri Lanka, with an area of 65,610 Km², has a population of 14,848,364 persons.

Looking to the facts and figures presented in the preceding discussion it can be judged that in comparison with the population of other States of comparable size in the country, Gujarat is not thickly populated State as it could be. But in comparison with the other countries of the continent and especially with our neighbouring countries it is somewhat higher except Bangladesh and Pakistan.

Distribution of the population

In the foregoing paragraphs the density of population is briefly analysed. It has been tried to see what would be the proportion of population per Km² of Gujarat and other States and countries, which we have looked at if it were to be evenly distributed throughout its area. In actual practice, the even distribution is not possible as many areas remain uninhabited due to various reasons. Before taking a detailed look at the density of the population let us first have a look at the distribution of population in our own State. The population of Gujarat is distributed among 18,114 inhabited villages and 255 towns of 184 talukas/mahals of 19 districts. The pattern of our distribution in all the districts, talukas/mahals, villages and towns is not equal everywhere because the conditions of settlement of population in the places where we live and work will differ from place to place. The pattern of distribution of population of Gujarat is discussed below.

Ahmadabad district with a population of 3,875,794 persons keeps its first rank also in 1981 Census among other districts in population size as it was in 1971 Census. Similarly, Kheda district also maintains its second rank with a population of 3,015,027 persons in 1981 Census. Vadodara district with a population of 2,558,092 persons outnumbers Mahesana district in 1981 Census. In 1971 Census Mahesana district ranked third with a population of 2,092,468 persons but in 1981 Census it is ranking at fourth number with a population of 2,548,787 persons. It is also interesting to note that the ranks of Panch Mahals and Surat districts are also interchanged. In 1981 Census Surat district ranks 5th with a population of 2,493,211 persons and Panch Mahals district ranks 6th with a population of 2,321,689 persons whereas in 1971 Census Panch Mahals ranked 5th with a population of 1,848,804 persons and Surat ranked 6th with a population of 1,786,924 persons. The next group of four in order of ranking in population size from seventh to tenth are the districts of Junagadh with a population of 2,100,709, Rajkot with a population of 2,093,094, Bhavnagar with a population of 1,879,340 and Valsad with a population of 1,774,136 respectively. In the next ranking lot of eleven to fifteen, the districts in the sequence are Banas Kantha with a population

1,667,914, Sabar Kantha with 1,502,284 persons, Jamnagar with 1,393,076 persons, Bharuch with 1,296,451 persons and Amreli with 1,079,097 persons. Kachchh district ranks sixteenth with a population of 1,050,161 whereas Surendranagar district ranks seventeenth with a population of 1,034,185. The remaining two districts, viz., Gandhinagar and The Dangs rank eighteenth and nineteenth with a population of 289,088 and 113,664 respectively. It can be observed from the above that all the districts of the State except Gandhinagar and The Dangs have a population more than one million each whereas the districts of Gandhinagar and The Dangs come in the range of 1 to 3 lacs population. In 1971 Census, four districts, viz., Amreli, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and The Dangs have the population size less than 1 million.

It would be interesting to analyse the distribution of districts according to the population size ranges. Let us classify the districts in the following six ranges of population size :

- (1) 1,00,000 and less
- (2) 1,00,001 to 1,000,000
- (3) 1,000,001 to 1,500,000
- (4) 1,500,001 to 2,000,000
- (5) 2,000,001 to 2,500,000
- (6) 2,500,001 and above

None of the districts comes in the population size range of less than 100,000. The smallest district of the State is The Dangs with a population of 113,664. Gandhinagar with a population of 289,088 is the next smallest district. These two districts fall in the population range of 100,001 to 1,000,000. Five districts fall in the population range of 1,000,001 to 1,500,000. They are Surendranagar, Kachchh, Amreli, Bharuch and Jamnagar. Whereas Sabar Kanta, Banas Kantha, Valsad and Bhavnagar districts have a population range of 1,500,001 to 2,000,000. In the population range of 2,000,001 to 2,500,000 fall four districts viz., Rajkot, Junagadh, Panch Mahals and Surat fall in this range. The remaining districts have population of 2,500,001 and above. Of these Mahesana and Vadodara have population between 2,500,001 to 3,000,000 whereas Kheda and Ahmedabad districts have population more than 3,000,001. Ahmedabad district with a population of 3,875,794 ranks the highest amongst all district of the State. It is also observed from the above that only two districts are below the population size of 1,000,000. The details of grouping of these districts according to above mentioned population size ranges

from the smallest to the highest are given in the statement shown below :

STATEMENT II.1

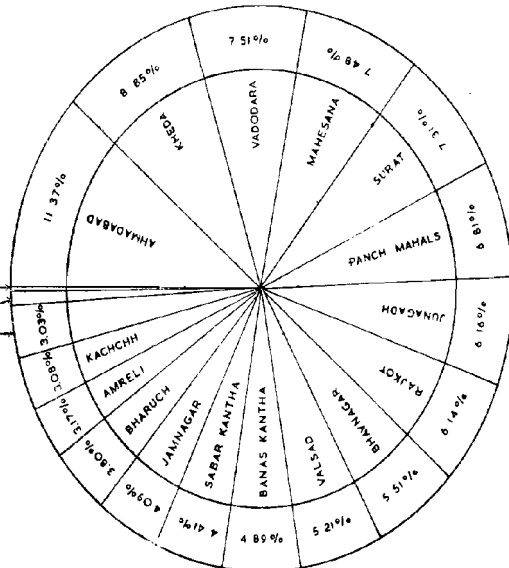
Grouping of districts by population size ranges in descending order

Population Size Range		Name of District	Population
1		2	3
1	100,000 and less		Nil
2	100,001 to 1,000,000	The Dangs Gandhinagar	113,664 289,088
3	1,000,001 to 1,500,000	Surendranagar Kachchh Amreli Bharuch Jamnagar	1,034,185 1,050,161 1,079,097 1,296,451 1,392,076
4	1,500,001 to 2,000,000	Sabar Kantha Banas Kantha Valsad Bhavnagar	1,502,284 1,667,914 1,774,136 1,879,340
5	2,000,001 to 2,500,000	Rajkot Junagadh Panch Mahals Surat	2,093,094 2,100,709 2,321,689 2,493,211
6	2,500,001 and above	Mahesana Vadodara Kheda Ahmadabad	2,548,787 2,558,092 3,015,027 3,875,794

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND AREA DISTRICTS OF GUJARAT CENSUS - 1981

POPULATION

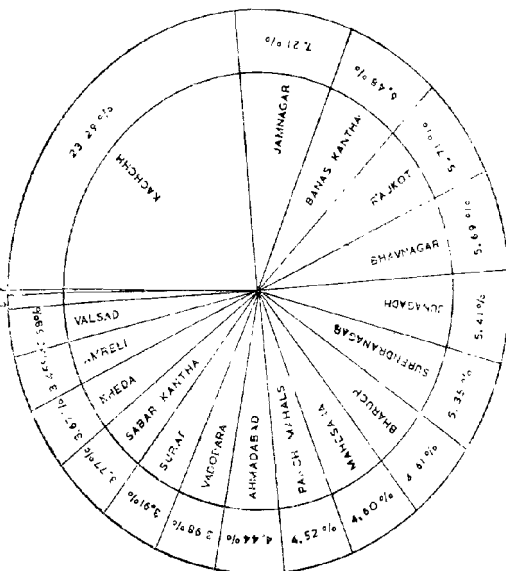
GANDHINAGAR 0.85%
SURENDRANAGAR 0.33%
THE DANGS



GUJARAT: 34, 085, 799 PERSONS

AREA

THE DANGS 0.33%
KACHCHH 23.26%



GUJARAT: 196, 024 Sq. Kms

* Percentage Distribution of Population/Area Gujarat (Chart)

Further let us compare the population size of our districts with the average population size of a district in India as a whole and in other States. The average population size of a district of Gujarat State is arrived at by dividing total population of the State by the total number of districts. This works out to be 1,793,989 persons which is little higher than the national average of 1,663,069 persons per district. Earlier in this chapter, the figures of our State are compared with the figures of Bihar and Karnataka as both of them are smaller in area than Gujarat. So it will be worthwhile to compare the average district population of our State with that of these two States and also with that of Orissa another State which ranks below both in population and density. The average district population of Karnataka is 1,954,511 which is somewhat higher than Gujarat. Similarly, the average district population of Bihar State is 2,255,314 which is also somewhat higher than Karnataka and much more higher than Gujarat. Orissa State, which is somewhat smaller State in area than Gujarat has an average district population of 2,028,482. It is higher than Gujarat. Further it is interesting point to note that the smaller States like Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa, have higher average district population than Gujarat. The total number of districts of Gujarat and Karnataka is equal. It is 19. Eventhough, the size of Karnataka, in terms of area is smaller than Gujarat, it has higher population and average district population. It would be worthwhile to examine the average district population of various States of the country eventhough there is a considerable variation in the size of these States. The area of West Bengal which has merely half the area of Gujarat, has the highest average district population of 3,411,290 among 22 States of India. Similarly, the highest average district population of 6,220,406 is of Delhi amongst all Union Territories. The area of Delhi is 0.76 per cent to the total area of Gujarat. The lowest average district population of 79,096 among the States is noticed in Sikkim whereas amongst the Union Territories it is accounted for Lakshadweep. Both of them are also smallest in area in their respective status. The average district population size of other States which is not discussed here so far are available from the Statement II.2 given below for general interest.

STATEMENT II.2
The area and population of all States and Union territories and their percentage to total national area and population

Sl. No.	Name of State or Union Territory	Area in Km ²	Population	State area as % of national area	State population as % of national population	No. of Districts	Average population size of district
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India * (a)	3,287,263	685,184,692	100.00	100.00	412	1,663,069
	STATE						
1	Andhra Pradesh	275,068	53,549,673	8.37	7.82	23	2,328,247
2	Assam**	78,438	19,896,843**	2.39	2.90	10	1,989,684
3	Bihar	173,877	69,914,734	5.29	10.20	31	2,255,314
4	Gujarat	196,024	34,085,799	5.96	4.97	19	1,793,989
5	Haryana	44,212	12,922,618	1.34	1.89	12	1,076,885
6	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	4,280,818	1.69	0.62	12	356,735
7	Jammu & Kashmir	222,236	5,987,389	6.76	0.87	14	427,671
8	Karnataka	191,791	37,135,714	5.83	5.42	19	1,954,511
9	Kerala	38,863	25,453,680	1.18	3.71	12	2,121,140
10	Madhya Pradesh	443,446	52,178,844	13.49	7.62	45	1,159,530
11	Maharashtra	307,690	62,784,171	9.36	9.16	26	2,414,776
12	Manipur	22,327	1,420,953	0.68	0.21	6	236,826
13	Meghalaya	22,429	1,335,819	0.68	0.19	5	267,164

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14 Nagaland	.	16,579	774,930	0.50	0.11	7	110,704
15 Orissa	.	155,707	26,370,271	4.74	3.85	13	2,028,482
16 Punjab	.	50,362	16,788,915	1.53	2.45	12	1,399,076
17 Rajasthan	.	342,239	34,261,862	10.41	5.00	26	1,317,764
18 Sikkim	.	7,096	316,385	0.22	0.05	4	79,096
19 Tamil Nadu	.	130,058	48,408,077	3.96	7.06	16	3,025,505
20 Tripura	.	10,486	2,053,058	0.32	0.30	3	684,353
21 Uttar Pradesh	.	294,411	110,862,013	8.96	16.18	56	1,979,679
22 West Bengal	.	88,752	54,580,647	2.70	7.97	16	3,411,290
Union Territories							
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	8,249	188,741	0.25	0.03	2	94,371
2 Arunachal Pradesh	.	83,743	631,839	2.55	0.09	9	70,204
3 Chandigarh	.	114	451,610	N	0.07	1	451,610
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	491	103,676	0.01	0.02	1	103,676
5 Delhi	.	1,483	6,220,406	0.05	0.91	1	6,220,406
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	.	3,814	1,086,730	0.12	0.16	3	362,243
7 Lakshadweep	.	32	40,249	N	0.01	1	40,249
8 Mizoram	.	21,081	493,757	0.64	0.07	3	164,586
9 Pondicherry	.	492	604,471	0.02	0.09	4	151,118

* Includes projected figures of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

** Projected figures for 1981.

(@) The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

Let us discuss at this juncture about the number of districts of our State having population below or above or equal to the national average district population. Out of 19 districts of the State, 11 districts have a population above the national district average. Among them, Rajkot, Junagadh, Panch Mahals, Surat, Mahesana, Vadodara, Kheda and Ahmedabad districts have much more population than the national district average. These eight districts have population more than 2,000,000 persons each. Banas Kantha district has slightly more population than the national district average whereas Valsad and Bhavnagar districts have some what more population than the national district average. All the remaining eight districts of the Banas have a population less than the national district average. Banas Kantha district is fairly close to the national district average. For the comparison of population of each district with the national district average of 1,663,069 persons the data of districts arranged in ascending order of population is available from Statement II.1 appearing earlier in this chapter.

The distribution of population at the district level is analysed earlier in this chapter. The examination of distribution of talukas of each district according to the population size ranges and its position at taluka level in each district will be of a very much academic interest for the readers. We will examine the position of each district according to the rank of its geographical size.

(1) Kachchh District :

The largest district of the State is Kachchh district. Its area is nearly a quarter of the geographical area of the State. It measures 45,652 Km² and reckons 23.29 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. However, its population is 1,050,161 which is only 3.08 per cent of the total State population. This means only 3 out of every 100 persons in the State live in that nearly one quarter part of the total geographical area of the State constituted by Kachchh district. In nearly three quarters of the total geographical area of the State the remaining 97 out of every 100 persons reside. Kachchh district ranks sixteenth in the population size among 19 districts of the State even though it ranks first in geographical size being the largest district of the State. The reasons for its thin density is that it has a much smaller portion of habitable land and its vast portion is occupied by swampy marshes desert and semi-desert land. The Rann of Kachchh is not a suitable place for human settlement and its major portion is without any habitation at all.

There are nine talukas in the district. They are (1) Bhuj, (2) Mundra, (3) Mandvi, (4) Abdasa, (5) Lakhapat, (6) Nakhatrana, (7) Rapar, (8) Bhachau and (9) Anjar. The least densely populated taluka of the district is Lakhapat. It has a population of only 28,902 persons. Mundra and Abdasa talukas rank next with a population of 63,224 and 78,982 respectively. The remaining six talukas of the district have a population more than 100,000. Bhuj taluka with a population 216,318 is the largest taluka of the district. It is followed by Anjar taluka with 191,388, Rapar with 135,049, Mandvi with 130,146 and Nakhatrana with 105,900 persons. Bhachau taluka has slightly crossed over the population of 100,000. It has a population of 100,252 persons. It is revealed from the above that four of the talukas of Kachchh district is in the population range of below 20,000 and in the range of 30,000 to 49,999. Only one taluka falls in the range of 20,000 to 29,999. One taluka each is covered in the range of 50,000 to 74,999, 75,000 to 99,999 and 100,000 and above. All the remaining five talukas fall in the range of 100,000 to 199,999.

(2) Jamnagar District :

Jamnagar district is the second largest district in the geographical area of the State with 14,125 Km². It has 7.21 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. This means that out of 100 Km² of the State 7 Km² is occupied by Jamnagar district. It is nearly one-third in size than that of Kachchh district. Thus the difference between the geographical size of both the top ranking districts of the State is quite large. In spite of that the population of Jamnagar district is considerably higher than that of Kachchh district. It has a population of 1,393,076 which is 4.09 per cent of the total population of the State. It ranks thirteenth in the State in terms of population. It consists of ten talukas. Jamnagar taluka is the largest in population size. Dhrol taluka is the smallest with a population of 58,137 persons. Four talukas each fall in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999 and 100,000 to 199,999. None of the taluka has the population below 50,000. The distribution of talukas of the district according to population range can be seen from the statement given below :

STATEMENT II.3

Distribution of talukas of JAMNAGAR district by population size ranges

Name of District/ Talukas	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges				
	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMNAGAR					
DISTRICT	..	1	4	4	1
1 Jamnagar	..	..	..	..	472,482
2 Lalpur	..	..	88,125	..	..
3 Jamjodhpur	..	..	..	110,266	..
4 Bhanvad	..	..	92,405	..	..
5 Kalyanpur	..	..	..	120,194	..
6 Okha mandal	..	..	93,543	..	..
7 Khambhalia	..	..	..	147,632	..
8 Jodiya	..	..	83,422	..	..
9 Dhrol	..	58,137	..	..	..
10 Kalavad	..	..	..	126,874	..

(3) Banas Kantha District :

Banas Kantha district ranks third in geographical area but it ranks eleventh in population size of the State. Its total area is 12,703 Km², i.e. 6.48 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. It has a population of 1,667,914 which is 4.89 per cent of the total State population. All the eleven talukas of the district have population more than 50,000. The smallest taluka is Santalpur with a population of 72,619 persons, whereas the largest is Palanpur taluka with 307,683 population followed by Deesa with 260,532. Out of remaining eight talukas of the district, seven talukas fall in population range of 100,000 to 199,999 and one taluka, viz., Radhanpur comes in population range of 75,000 to 99,999. The talukas of Banas Kantha district distributed according to the population size ranges can be visualised from the below statement

STATEMENT II.4

Distribution of talukas of BANAS KANTHA district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka/ Mahal	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT	1	1	7	2
1 Palanpur	..	..	..	307,683
2 Vadgam	..	..	138,752	..
3 Deesa	..	..	..	260,532
4 Kankrej	..	..	147,201	..
5 Radhanpur	..	81,174	..	..
6 Santalpur	72,619	..	..	..
7 Deodar	..	..	145,075	..
8 Vav	..	..	122,915	..
9 Tharad	..	..	147,830	..
10 Dhanera	..	..	142,288	..
11 Danta	..	..	101,845	..

(4) Rajkot District :

The fourth district in rank of geographical area of the State is Rajkot district. It ranks eighth in population size. The area of Rajkot district is 11,203 Km², which is 5.71 per cent of the State total geographical area. It has a population of 2,093,094 i.e., 6.14 per cent of the State population. There are 11 talukas and 2 mahals in the district. Mahal is an administrative unit which is smaller than a taluka. None of the talukas/mahals of the districts is below the population of 30,000. Rajkot taluka is the largest taluka with a population of 566,581 persons. Lodhika mahal is the smallest mahal with a population of 37,711. Five talukas viz., Jetpur, Dhoraji, Upleta, Wankaner, and Jasdan fall in the population range of 100,000 to 199,999. Kotda-Sangani Mahal, Jam Kondorn Paddhari and Maliya talukas come in the population range of 50,000 to 74,999. Gondal taluka is the second highest taluka of the district in terms of population. The distribution of mahals of the Rajkot district by population size ranges can be talukas seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT II.5

Distribution of talukas/mahals of RAJKOT district by population size ranges

Name of District / Taluka/Mahal	Distribution of talukas/mahals by population size range				
	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
RAJKOT DISTRICT	1	4	..	5	3
1 Rajkot	..	..	..	..	566,581
2 Kotda Sangani Mahal	..	51,671	..	..	..
3 Gondal	..	..	..	..	212,665
4 Jetpur	..	..	..	174,040	..
5 Dhoraji	..	..	..	151,681	..
6 Upleta	..	..	..	170,609	..
7 Jankandorna	..	63,661	..	..	..
8 Lodhika Mahal	37,711	..	..	..	..
9 Paddhari	..	65,452	..	..	..
10 Morvi	..	..	..	..	245,165
11 Alaliya	..	67,777	..	..	..
12 Wankaner	..	..	..	122,454	..
13 Jodan	..	..	..	168,621	..

(5) Bhavnagar District :

In terms of geographical area of the State, Bhavnagar district ranks fifth and ninth in terms of population size. The area of district is 11,155 Km², i.e. 5.69 per cent of total area of the State. 5.51 per cent of the population of the State resides in this district and its population is 1,879,340. Two districts of Bhavnagar and Rajkot are of the same size. But in terms of population size, Rajkot district is some what larger than Bhavnagar.

The district is divided into 10 talukas and 2 mahals. None of them has a population less than 50,000. Vallabhipur mahal is the smallest administrative unit of the district with a population of 63,455 followed by Ghogha mahal with 63,481. Both the mahals of the district account as the smallest unit in population size in the district. Umrala taluka with 72,401 population follows both the mahals. Gariadhar, the only taluka, falls in the range of 75,000 to 99,999. The remaining eight talukas each have a population

above 1 lakh, of which, Talaja, Palitana, Sihor, Gadhada and Botad talukas fall in the population size range of 100,000 to 199,999. Bhavnagar is the largest taluka with a population of 407,032 followed by Mahuva and Kundla talukas with 264,155 and 208,426 persons respectively. From the following statement the distribution of talukas/mahals of Bhavnagar district by population size ranges can be studied.



STATEMENT II.6

Distribution of talukas/mahals of BHAVNAGAR district by population size ranges

Name of District/ Taluka/Mahal	Distribution of talukas/mahals by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT	3	1	5	3
1 Bhavnagar	..	..	..	407,032
2 Ghogha Mahal . . .	63,481	..	..	..
3 Talaja	..	..	182,541	..
4 Mahuva	..	..	..	264,155
5 Kundla	..	..	..	208,426
6 Gariadhar	..	89,078	..	..
7 Palitana	..	..	139,591	..
8 Sihor	..	..	132,483	..
9 Umralla	72,401	..	..	..
10 Gadhada	..	..	123,823	..
11 Botad	..	..	132,874	..
12 Vallabhipur Mahal . .	63,455	..	..	..

(6) Junagadh District :

Very thin disparity both in ranking of geographical area as well as in population size is noticed in only few districts of the State. Junagadh is one of them. It ranks 6th in terms of geographical area and 7th in terms of population size of the State. Its area is 10,607 Km² which is 5.41 per cent of the total State area. The population of Junagadh district is 2,100,709 accounting for 6.16 per cent of the State. The highest number of administrative units are in Junagadh district. It comprises of 13 talukas and 2 mahals. None of these units has a population less than 50,000.

Mendarda mahal is the smallest in population size with a population of 58,294 followed by Bhesan mahal with a population of 66,596. This means that both the mahals are the smallest in population size among other administrative units. Talala, Ranavav, Kutiyana and Vanchali talukas fall in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999. The remaining all the nine talukas are having population more than 1 lakh, of which Junagadh, Patan-Veraval, Porbandar and Una talukas fall in the population range of 200,000 and above. Porbandar taluka ranks first with a population of 270,972 closely followed by Patan-Veraval with 260,578. The talukas/mahals of Junagadh district distributed in the different ranges of population size is revealed from the following statement.

STATEMENT II.7

Distribution of talukas/mahals of JUNAGADH district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Distribution of talukas/mahals by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
JUNAGADH DISTRICT	2	4	5	4
1 Junagadh	..	..	..	243,280
2 Mendarda Mahal . .	58,294	..	..	..
3 Talala	..	91,667	..	..
4 Patan-Veraval . . .	..	..	..	260,578
5 Malia	..	..	110,966	..
6 Mangrol	..	..	143,474	..
7 Keshod	..	..	136,677	..
8 Porbandar	..	..	..	270,972
9 Ranavav	..	75,205	..	..
10 Kutiyana	..	79,722	..	..
11 Manavadar	..	..	125,302	..
12 Vanchali	..	95,980	..	..
13 Bhesan Mahal . . .	66,596	..	..	..
14 Visavadar	..	..	118,309	..
15 Una	..	..	..	223,687

(7) Surendranagar District :

This district ranks seventh in geographical area and seventeenth in population size in the State. It has 10,489 Km² area which is 5.35 per cent of total geographical area of the State. 1,034,185 persons reside in this district which accounts for 3.03 per cent of the State population. There are nine talukas in the district. All the talukas are having population more than 50,000. Three talukas, viz., Sayla, Muli and Lakhtar fall in the population size range of 50,000 to 74,999. Of these, Lakhtar is the smallest taluka having population of 56,334, followed by Sayla with 61,223 and Muli with 68,466. There are two talukas, viz., Chotila and Halvad which fall in the next higher population size range of 75,000 to 99,999 with a population of 98,526 and 90,257 respectively. Similarly, three talukas, viz., Limbdi, Dhrangadhra and Dasada come in the population size range of 100,000 to 199,999. The remaining Wadhwan taluka falls in the population size range of 200,000 and above and having the population of 206,552, accounts for the largest taluka of the district. The distribution of talukas according to the population size ranges is shown in the below statement.

STATEMENT II.8**Distribution of talukas of SURENDRANAGAR district by population size ranges**

Name of District Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT	3	2	3	1
1 Wadhwan	..	..	..	206,552
2 Limbdi	..	..	178,267	..
3 Sayla	61,223	..	..	..
4 Chotila	..	98,526	..	..
5 Muli	68,466	..	..	..
6 Halvad	..	90,257	..	..
7 Dhrangadhra	..	..	137,171	..
8 Dasada	..	..	137,389	..
9 Lakhtar	56,334	..	..	..

(8) Bharuch District :

In terms of geographical area Bharuch district ranks eighth whereas it ranks fourteenth in population size. It measures 9,035 Km² and has a population of 1,296,451, thereby accounting for 4.61 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and 3.80 per cent of the total population of the State. The population of the district is distributed in eleven talukas. None of the talukas has a population less than 50,000. The smallest administrative unit is Hansot taluka with a population of 50,245 followed by Sagbara with 58,585 and Vagra with 65,487 persons. There are three talukas in the next population range of 75,000 to 99,999. They are Amod, Dediapada and Valia talukas. The remaining five talukas each are crossing over the population of 100,000. Of these, Bharuch taluka is the largest taluka of the district having population of 265,093 persons. It is the only taluka which falls in the population size range of 200,000 and above. Four talukas, viz., Anklesvar, Jambusar, Jhagadia and Nandod fall in the population range of 100,000 to 199,999. The distribution of talukas of Bharuch district can be seen from the following Statement.

STATEMENT II-9

Distribution of talukas of BHARUCH district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka.	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
BHARUCH DISTRICT	3	3	4	1
1 Bharuch	..	..	..	265,093
2 Anklesvar	..	..	128,644	..
3 Hansot	50,245	..	..	..
4 Vagra	65,487	..	..	..
5 Jambusar	..	..	158,316	..
6 Amod	..	79,934	..	..
7 Jhagadia	..	..	128,134	..
8 Nandod	..	..	179,263	..
9 Dediapada	..	88,431	..	..
10 Sagbara	53,585	..	..	..
11 Valia	..	94,319	..	..

(9) Mahesana District :

This district ranks ninth in the total area of the State with 9,027 Km², which is 4.60 per cent of the State total area. Mahesana ranks fourth in population size with 2,548,787 persons. This is 7.48 per cent of the State population. The difference in the total geographical area of Bharuch and Mahesana districts is only 11 Km². Bharuch is 11 Km² bigger than Mahesana, even though Mahesana outnumbers Bharuch in population. Mahesana ranks fourth in population size whereas Bharuch ranks fourteenth. Mahesana district is divided in 11 talukas. Most of the talukas are having population 200,000 and above. Two talukas fall in the population range of 100,000 to 199,999. They are Sami and Visnagar. Only one taluka, viz., Harij falls in the population range of 50,000 to 74,999 with a population of 69,101 persons. It is the smallest taluka of the district. The largest taluka of the district is Vijapur with a population of 363,649 persons. None of the talukas has a population less than 50,000 nor any of the taluka is coming in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999. The distribution of the talukas according to the population size ranges is given below.

STATEMENT II. 10

Distribution of talukas of MAHESANA district by population, size ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
	2	3	4	5
MAHESANA DISTRICT	1	..	2	8
1 Mahesana	..	..	..	306,374
2 Kadi	..	..	..	216,266
3 Chanasma	..	..	..	207,607
4 Sami	..	..	128,315	..
5 Harij	69,101	..	..	..
6 Patan	..	..	..	303,944
7 Sidhpur	..	..	..	288,106
8 Kheralu	..	..	..	246,485
9 Visnagar	..	..	198,875	..
10 Vijapur	..	..	..	363,649
11 Kalo	..	..	..	220,067

(10) Panch Mahals District :

Panch Mahals district ranks tenth in geographical area of the State with an area of 8,866 Km², i.e. 4.52 per cent of the total area of the State is occupied by Panch Mahals district. It has a population of 2,321,689 persons, which is 6.81 per cent of the total population of the State. There are eleven administrative units in the district, of which, one is mahal viz., Jambughoda. The remaining ten units are talukas. Out of 11 talukas/mahal, 10 talukas are having population 100,000 and above. Jambughoda Mahal ranks as the smallest one with a population of 24,548 in the district as well as in the whole of the State. None of the talukas is having population in the population range of 30,000 to 99,999. The disparity in the population of the smallest taluka and the largest taluka is too much. The largest taluka is Godhra with a population of 341,991 whereas the population of the smallest taluka is 24,548. Three talukas viz., Kalol, Halol and Shehera fall in the population range of 100,000 to 199,999. The remaining seven talukas have a population more than 200,000. The distribution of talukas of the district according to the population size ranges is tabulated below :

STATEMENT II. 11**Distribution of talukas/mahals of PANCH MAHALS district by population size ranges**

Name of District/Talukas/Mahals	Distribution of talukas/mahals by population size ranges		
	20,000 to 29,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4
PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT	1	3	7
1 Godhra	..	..	341,991
2 Kalol	..	143,913	..
3 Halol	..	131,430	..
4 Shehera	..	142,421	..
5 Lunawada	..	..	230,777
6 Santrampur	..	..	323,268
7 Ihalod	..	..	200,445
8 Dohad	..	..	296,322
9 Limkheda	..	..	211,470
10 Devgadbaria	..	..	275,104
11 Jambughoda Mahal	24,548	..	..

(11) Ahmadabad District :

The great range of disparity between geographical area and population size is noticed in some of the districts of the State. Kachchh, Kheda, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Ahmadabad districts are the unique examples of such great range of disparity. Ahmadabad ranks eleventh in the geographical size having an area of 8,707Km² which is 4.44 per cent of total area of the State. It ranks first in population size with a population 3,875,794 persons. It accommodates 11.37 per cent of the State population. Being one of the most important centres of industry, trade and commerce in Western India, very high concentration of population is found in Ahmadabad City. It has enjoyed since long a creditable position as one of the leading textile centres of the country. A considerable momentum of the growth of the population of Ahmadabad is due to its choice as the first capital of Gujarat State which was bestowed upon Ahmadabad City on formation of a separate State of Gujarat in 1960 and was continued until the formation of the new capital at Gandhinagar. The rapid growth of urban centres adjoining Ahmadabad City and other parts of the district, and the vast employment opportunity offered by the numerous textile mills and by its flourishing trade, commerce and industrial establishments have attracted substantial population to migrate to this district and this city particularly.

There are seven talukas in the district and in terms of number of talukas, it is the smallest district of the State, except two single taluka districts of Gandhinagar and The Dangs. None of the talukas has population less than 135,000 and as such all the talukas are thickly populated. Only two talukas, viz., Sanand and Dehgam fall in the population size range of 100,000 to 199,999. The remaining five talukas fall in the population size range of 200,000 and above. Sanand is the smallest taluka having population of 137,346 persons whereas Ahmadabad City taluka is the largest taluka of the district having population 2,530,920. The next largest taluka is Daskroi with 278,107 persons. The distribution of the talukas of the district according to population size range is as under :

STATEMENT II.12

Distribution of talukas of AHMADABAD district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges	
	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3
AHMADABAD DISTRICT	2	5
1 Ahmadabad City Taluka	..	2,530,920
2 Daskroi	..	278,107
3 Dholka	..	261,092
4 Dhandhuka	..	213,748
5 Sanand	137,346	..
6 Viramgam	..	270,948
7 Dehgam	183,633	..

(12) Vadodara District :

The district stands at twelfth number in geographical area of the State. It is the third largest district in population size. Like Ahmadabad and Kheda it is most densely populated district. Its population is 2,558,092 persons and its total area is 7,794 Km². The percentages of total area and total population of the district to State total area and total population comes to 3.98 and 7.51 per cent respectively. The district is divided into eleven talukas and one mahal. None of the administrative units of the district has a population less than 30,000. The smallest administrative unit in population size is Tilakwada mahal with a population of 48,661. Next smallest taluka is Sinor with 69,145 persons. Only one taluka, viz., Naswadi falls in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999. Its population is 89,263. The remaining nine talukas have population more than 100,000. Karjan, Savli, Vaghodia, Dabhoi, Sankheda and Jetpur-Pavi (former Jabugam taluka) fall in the population size range of 100,000 to 199,999. Vadodara ranks first with the highest population of 991,597 followed by Chhota-Udaipur with 240,699 persons and Padra with 201,610 persons. All the above three talukas fall in the population size range of 200,000 and above. The break-up of the talukas of the district by population size ranges is given below.

STATEMENT II. 13

Distribution of talukas/mahals of VADODARA district by population size ranges

Name of District/ Taluka/Mahal	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges				
	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
VADODARA DISTRICT	1	1	1	6	5
1 Vadodara	..	..	..	..	991,597
2 Karjan	..	..	..	137,314	..
3 Padra	..	..	..	..	201,610
4 Savli	..	..	..	193,613	..
5 Vaghodia	..	..	..	105,009	..
6 Dabhoi	..	..	..	164,397	..
7 Sankheda	..	..	..	149,311	..
8 Jetpur Pavi	..	..	..	167,473	..
9 Chhota-Udaipur	..	..	..	..	240,699
10 Naswadi	..	..	89,263	..	..
11 Tilakwada Mahal	48,661	..	..	..	..
12 Sinor	..	69,145	..	..	..

(13) Surat District :

Like Bharuch, Valsad and The Dangs, Surat is one of the districts of Southern Gujarat region. It measures 7,657 Km² which is 3.91 per cent of total area of the State. It ranks thirteenth in size. However, it ranks fifth in population size. Its population is 2,493,211 which is 7.31 per cent of total population of the State. The district is comprised of thirteen talukas. Formerly two mahals, viz., Valod and Palsana are upgraded as talukas in 1981 Census. None of the talukas of the district has a population below 50,000. Uchchhal ranks as the smallest taluka of the district with a population of 52,692 followed by Valod with 66,291 persons. Nizar and Palsana talukas fall in the next population range of 75,000 to 99,999. The remaining all the nine talukas have a population 100,000 and above. Chorasi taluka with a population 1,087,482 ranks first as a largest taluka of the district. The talukas of the district tabulated in the different population size ranges are given below :

STATEMENT II. 14

Distribution of talukas of SURAT district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
SURAT DISTRICT	2	2	8	1
1 Chorasi	..	..	..	1,087,482
2 Olpad	..	..	134,048	..
3 Kamrej	..	..	108,307	..
4 Mangrol	..	..	162,113	..
5 Mandvi	..	..	137,727	..
6 Songadh	..	..	146,227	..
7 Uchchhal	52,692	..	..	..
8 Nizar	..	80,683	..	..
9 Vyara	..	..	182,078	..
10 Valod	66,291	..	..	..
11 Bardoli	..	..	155,274	..
12 Mahuva	..	..	104,241	..
13 Palsana	..	76,048	..	..

(14) Sabar Kantha District :

In terms of geographical area, Sabar Kantha district ranks fourteenth and twelfth in population size. It is one of the districts of Northern Gujarat region. It is comprised of nine talukas and one mahal. The total area of the district is 7,390 km² which is 3.77 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. Its total population is 1,502,284 which accounts for 4.41 per cent of total population of the State. The smallest unit in terms of population size is Vijaynagar mahal with a population 58,776 followed by Malpur taluka with a population of 64,204. This means that none of the talukas of the district has population 50,000 or below. Meghraj is the only taluka which falls in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999. The remaining seven talukas have population 100,000 and above. Out of 7 talukas having population 100,000 and above, two talukas, viz., Prantij and Idar have population more than 2 Lakhs. Of these, Idar is the largest taluka with a population of 241,968. The distribution of taluka/mahal of Sabar Kantha district according to population size range can be studied from the statement given below:

STATEMENT II. 15

Distribution of taluka/mahal of SABAR KANTHA district by population size ranges

Name of District Taluka Mahal	Distribution of Taluka/Mahal by population size ranges			
	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5
SABAR KANTHA DISTRICT	2	1	5	2
1 Himatnagar	..	..	188,436	..
2 Prantij	..	..	..	216,926
3 Idar	..	..	..	241,968
4 Khedbrahma	..	..	136,044	..
5 Vijaynagar Mahal	58,776	..	..	..
6 Bhiloda	..	..	146,114	..
7 Meghraj	..	91,437	..	..
8 Modasa	..	..	192,007	..
9 Malpur	64,204	..	..	..
10 Bayad	..	..	166,372	..

(15) Kheda District :

The second most populous district of the State is Kheda district with the population of 3,015,027. It accounts for 8.85 per cent of total population of the State. In terms of geographical area of the State it ranks fifteenth with an area of 7,194 Km² which is 3.67 per cent of total area of the State. It is interesting to note that in terms of area and in population size Kheda and Kachchh districts stand at two extreme points. In terms of area, Kachchh stands first whereas Kheda ranks fifteenth. But in population size Kheda is the second most populous district as against Kachchh which ranks sixteenth. There are ten talukas in the district. None of the talukas has population below 160,000. Of these talukas, one taluka has a population of more than 500,000, one has more than 400,000 but below 500,000 population, three talukas have above 300,000 but below 400,000 population, three talukas have more than 200,000 but below 300,000 population and the remaining two talukas have population in between 100,000 to 200,000. The smallest taluka is Matar with a population of 160,810. The largest taluka is Anand with a population of 512,449. The distribution of talukas of Kheda district according to the population size ranges can be seen from the below statement :

STATEMENT II.16

Distribution of talukas of KHEDA district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges	
	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3
KHEDA DISTRICT	2	8
1. Mshmedabad	..	212,869
2. Nadiad	..	471,916
3. Anand	..	512,449
4. Petlad	..	306,472
5. Borsad	..	371,211
6. Khambhat	..	263,373
7. Matar	160,810	..
8. Kapadvanj	..	319,691
9. Balasinor	161,535	..
10. Thasra	..	234,701

(16) Amreli District :

Like Junagadh, Gandhinagar and The Dangs districts, the disparity between the rank of population and area is very much thin in Amreli district having the difference of one rank only. It ranks sixteenth in terms of total geographical area of the State whereas it ranks fifteenth in total population of the State. The area of the district is 6,760 Km². It has a population of 1,079,097. It thus accounts for 3.45 per cent of the total geographical area of the State and 3.17 per cent of State total population. The district is divided into seven talukas and three mahals. The smallest unit in a population size is Khambha mahal with a population of 46,556 followed by Lilia mahal with 53,846 and Jafrabad mahal with 59,185 persons. This means that all mahals have less population than that of talukas and none of them has population above 60,000. Babra is the only taluka which falls in the population range of 75,000 to 99,999. In other words, Babra is the only taluka having population less than 100,000 among other talukas of the district. It has a population of 91,911. The remaining all six talukas have population above 100,000. Amreli is the largest taluka of the district with a population of 176,233 followed by Kunkavav-Vadia with 153,092. Four

talukas, viz., Dhari, Rajula, Kodinar and Lathi fall in the population size range between 100,000 and 150,000. The distribution of talukas/mahals of Amreli district by population size ranges is as under.

STATEMENT II. 17

Distribution of talukas/mahals of AMRELI district by population size ranges

Name of District, Taluka ¹ Mahal	Distribution of talukas mahals by population size ranges			
	30,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 to 99,999	100,000 to 199,999
1	2	3	4	5
AMRELI DISTRICT	1	2	1	6
1 Amreli	..	..	..	176,233
2 Dhari	..	..	..	126,581
3 Khambha Mahal	46,556	..	..	..
4 Rajula	..	..	..	132,268
5 Jafraabad Mahal	..	59,153	..	..
6 Kodinar	..	..	..	138,970
7 Kunkavav-Vadia	..	..	..	153,092
8 Babra	..	..	91,911	..
9 Lathi	..	..	..	100,437
10 Lilia Mahal	..	53,846	..	..

(17) Valsad District :

In terms of geographical area of the State, Valsad district is the third smallest district of the State after Gandhinagar and The Dangs. It ranks seventeenth in geographical area and tenth in population size of the State. The total area of the district is 5,244Km² which is 2.68 per cent of the total area of the State. It has a population of 1,774,136, which accounts for 5.21 per cent of the State population. There are eight talukas in the district. None of them has a population less than 140,000. Three talukas fall in the population range of 100,000 to 199,999 whereas the remaining five talukas have population more than 200,000. The largest taluka is Navsari with a population of 359,797 followed by Valsad with 278,033. Dharampur, Chikli and Pardi talukas have the population ranging between 200,000 and 250,000 persons. The distribution of talukas of valsad district by population size ranges can be studied from the below statement :

STATEMENT II.18

Distribution of talukas of VALSAD district by population size ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Distribution of talukas by population size ranges	
	100,000 to 199,999	200,000 and above
1	2	3
VALSAD DISTRICT	3	5
1 Valsad	..	278,033
2 Pardi	..	205,538
3 Umergaon	143,727	..
4 Gandevi	190,049	..
5 Navsari	..	359,797
6 Chikhli	..	214,128
7 Bansada	145,791	..
8 Dharampur	..	237,073

(18) The Dangs District :

The Dangs is a single taluka district like Gandhinagar. It is the second smallest district of the State in terms of geographical area and the smallest in population size. It measures 1,764 Km² having population of 113,664 persons. It accounts for 0.90 per cent of total area of the State and 0.33 per cent of the State total population. It falls in the population size range of 100,000 to 199,999.

(19) Gandhinagar District :

This district is newly formed around the State's new Capital and named after it. It is also a single taluka district like The Dangs district. It measures 649 Km² and is the smallest district of the State in terms of area, though it ranks next higher than The Dangs in population size. It has a population of 289,088, and thus falls in the highest population size range of 200,000 and above. It accounts for 0.33 per cent of the total area of the State and 0.85 per cent of State total population. It ranks eighteenth in population

size and ranks last, (i.e., nineteenth) in terms of the geographical area of the State. It is interesting to note that the percentage of total area of Gandhinagar district to total geographical area of the State and its ranks and the percentage of total population of The Dangs district to total population of the State and its rank are identical. It is 0.33 per cent and nineteenth in rank, contrarily the percentage of population of Gandhinagar district and percentage of area of The Dangs district to total of the State population and State geographical area respectively are nearly equal. It is 0.85 per cent in terms of population of Gandhinagar district and 0.90 per cent in terms of area of The Dangs district. Thus, both these districts possess less than 1 per cent of total population and total geographical area of the State.

Now let us see the distribution of 184 talukas and mahals of 19 districts of the State by population size ranges. Out of 184 talukas/mahals of the State, 132 talukas (71.74 per cent) have a population of 100,000 and above, out of which 76 talukas have population in between the range of 100,000 to 199,999, 38 talukas have population in between 200,000 to 299,999, 10 talukas have population in between 300,000 to 399,999, 3 talukas have population in between 400,000 to 499,999, 2 talukas have population in between 500,000 to 599,999, one taluka each has a population in between 900,000 to 999,999, 1,000,000 to 1,999,999 and 2,000,000 and above. The remaining 52 talukas and mahals have population of less than 100,000, out of which, 21 talukas are in the population size range of 75,000 to 99,999; 26 talukas in the population size range of 50,000 to 74,999 and 5 talukas/mahals have population less than 50,000. Of these five talukas, 3 talukas/mahals are in the population size range of 30,000 to 49,999, while the remaining 2 talukas/mahals fall in the population size range of 20,000 to 29,999. Jambughoda mahal in Panch Mahals district is the smallest administrative unit with a population of 24,548. The another unit with a population of less than 30,000 is Lakhpur taluka in Kachchh district. At the other end of the scale, the Ahmadabad City taluka with a population of 2,530,920 is the largest single taluka in the State, followed by Chorasi taluka (1,087,482) of Surat district; Vadodara taluka (991,597); Rajkot taluka (566,581); and Anand taluka (512,449) of Kheda district. It can be observed from the above that the distribution of population of the State at taluka level is much higher. 71.74 per cent of all talukas/mahals have population 100,000 and above, 25.54 per cent of all talukas/mahals have population size ranging between 50,000 to 99,999. But only 2.72 per cent of all talukas/mahals have population less than 50,000, which is comparatively too small.

Density of the population

It can be seen that the preceding discussion is helpful to draw one conclusion that the pattern of population distribution over the various districts and talukas in the State is uneven and there is considerable difference in the pattern of population distribution over the various places. We have briefly touched upon the subject of the density of the population not only of our own State but also that of a few other States of comparable size and few other nations. We have discussed in detail that Kachchh district, being the largest district of the State accounting nearly a quarter of the State's geographical area is the fourth smallest district in population size amongst 19 districts of the State. Similarly, Jamnagar district being the second largest district in land area, ranks thirteenth in the population size. Contrarily, though Ahmadabad district is the eleventh largest district in land area it ranks first in population size. More strikingly Kheda district, which follows Ahmadabad with the second rank in population size ranks fifteenth in land area. Having seen such contrast, a detailed look at the density of the population in various districts of the State is essential.

The term density in relation to the distribution of the population means the number of persons that would inhabit in one square kilometre area, if the entire population of a given area were to be evenly distributed over that area. This is, of course, purely theoretical since in actual practice it is never possible to attain this even distribution. The geographical, social and economic factors play an important role in determining the settlement of human population in various places.

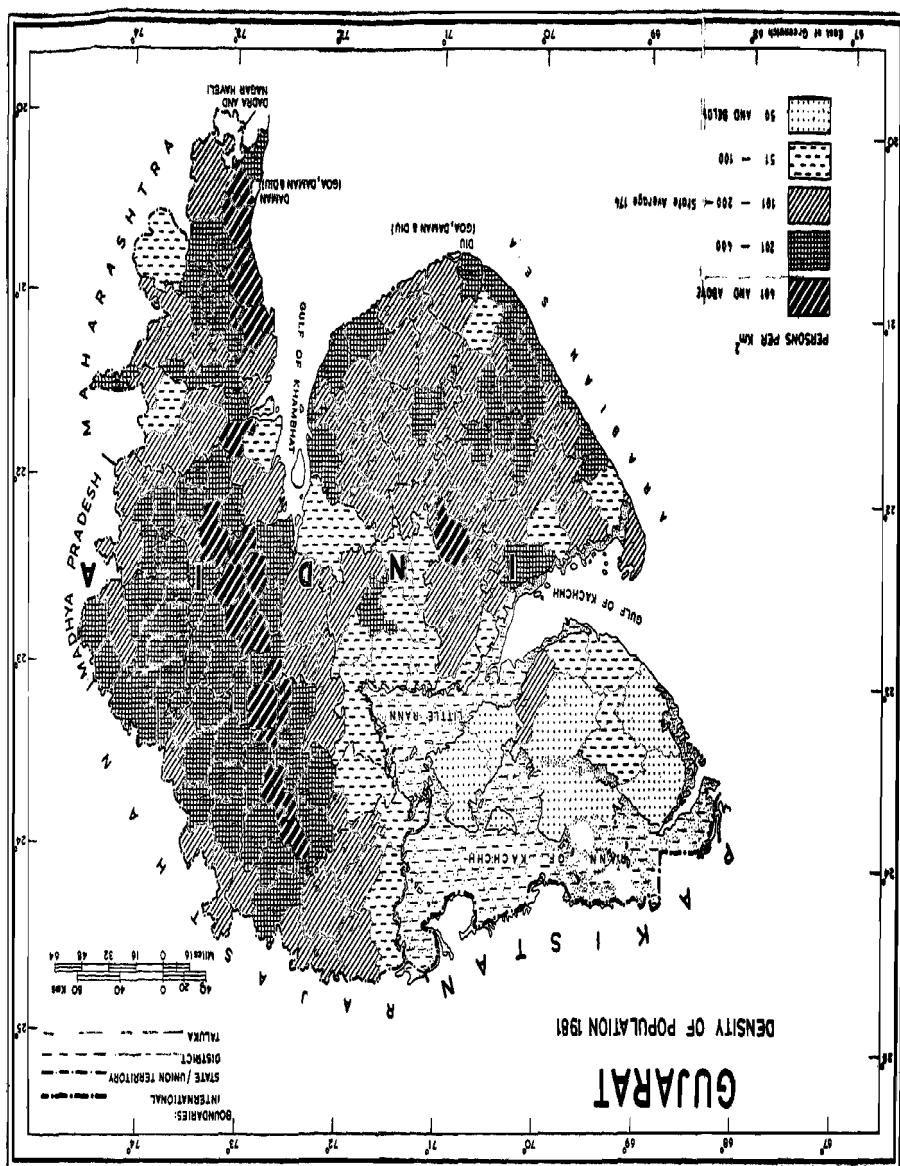
The density of India is 208 persons per Km². The density of the State is 174 persons per Km² which is less than that of all India level. We have already seen that the density of the other States comparable in geographical size with Gujarat is considerably higher than the density of our own State. It is 194 of Karnataka and 402 of Bihar. Both the states are smaller than Gujarat in area but have a higher population than our own. In terms of area and population Orissa is smaller than Gujarat. Naturally, the density of Orissa would be less than that of ours. It is 169 only. There are other five States where the density is much more higher. They are Kerala, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. Among States the highest density is found in Kerala, it is as high as 655, followed by West Bengal with 615, Uttar Pradesh with 377, Tamil Nadu with 372 and Punjab with 333. Further let us have a look at the density obtaining in our adjoining three States, viz., Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are much more larger both in area and population.

than us except Rajasthan wherein population is slightly higher than that of our State. But the density of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is greatly lesser than that of Gujarat except Maharashtra wherein it is somewhat higher than ours. It is 204 of Maharashtra, 100 of Rajasthan and 118 of Madhya Pradesh. The density of Union Territories particularly of Delhi and Chandigarh are not good examples to take for the purpose of comparison because these are single unit metropolitan areas and thus the factors which govern the density of the population of the State level as a whole do not prevail in union territory level. But just to have a look at the density of Union Territories from which an idea can be gained as to the magnitude that density can reach upto which level. The highest density of 4,194 persons per Km² is found in Delhi, closely followed by Chandigarh with 3,961, Lakshdweep with 1,258 and Pondicherry with 1,229.

From the comparison that we have made so far with the other States and Union Territories of our Country, it can be said that the density of population in Gujarat is not as high as it could well be. In other words, the population living in the land of our State is still sufficiently low so as not to overcrowd the land as well as environment. If we would compare the area and population data with those of other countries, we would realise that by western standards or even by international standards we are overcrowded. For example, first let us take the demographic data of Argentina. There are 27,947,446 persons residing in 2,766,889 Km² area of Argentina. The area of Argentina is fourteen times more than the total geographical area of Gujarat State. In contrast, the population of this country is 18.00 per cent less than that of Gujarat. It is, therefore, understood that the density of this Country is not very high and in fact it comes to only 10 persons per square kilometre. Similarly let us take another example of Mexico or Poland. Mexico has vast land area of 1,972,547 Km² which is ten times larger than that of Gujarat. Its population is 97.72 per cent higher than that of Gujarat. It is nearly double than that of Gujarat. But the density of Mexico is as low as 34 persons per Km². In Poland the total geographical area is 312,677 square kilometres and its population is 35,061,450 persons. But its density is only 112 persons per Km² which is also lower than that of Gujarat. On the other side its comparison with Japan we would find a different picture. 117,060,396 persons are living in 372,313 Km² geographical area of Japan. Thus, Japan is 89.93 per cent larger than Gujarat in terms of land area. On the other hand, in terms of population, Japan is 243.42 per cent higher than our population. In other words, the area of Japan is nearly double than that of Gujarat but its population is nearly three and half times as large

as the population of our State. Thus, the density of Japan is significantly higher than that of Gujarat being 314 persons per square kilometre. Similarly the density of a developed country like United Kingdom is higher than that of our State. According to the latest Census taken in U.K. in 1981, its population—55,671,000 persons are living in 244,046 Km² land area. Its density works out to 228 persons per Km². While comparing our density with the largest populated country of the world China, we find that our State is much more crowded than China in terms of population, 1,031,882,511 population of China is spread over in its 9,596,961 Km² geographical area as per latest Census conducted therein in 1982. Its density is 108 persons per Km². It can be said that though the population of China is nearly thirty times more than that of Gujarat and its area is forty-eight times higher than that of our State, but its density is comparatively much lower than that of Gujarat. Similarly though the area and population of France are more than that of ours, its density is also lesser in comparison to that of Gujarat. Its 54,334,871 population lives in 547,026 Km² land area of France. Its density thus comes to 99 persons per Km². After making comparison with developed countries, let us now compare our State in this regard with our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, Shri Lanka and Nepal. In Pakistan 83,782,075 persons are residing in 803,943 Km² area. The population and area of Pakistan is much more higher than that of Gujarat, but its density is considerably lower being 104 persons per square kilometre. On the eastern side of our country, Bangladesh has an area of 143,998 Km² and a population of 87,052,024 persons. Its density works out to 605 persons per Km² which may perhaps be the highest in the world. Its population is two and half times more than that of Gujarat whereas its area is nearly twenty-six per cent less than the area of our State. The population and area of Sri Lanka are much less than a half of that of Gujarat. But its density is considerably more than that of Gujarat. It is 226 persons per Km². 14,848,364 persons live in 65,610 Km², area of Sri Lanka. On the north-eastern side of our country, 15,022,839 persons reside in 140,797 Sq. Km. area of Nepal. Its population is 55.93 per cent lower than that the population of Gujarat and its area is also 28.17 per cent lower than that of ours. Naturally its density would also be lower than of our State. It is only 107 persons per Km². Thus, the comparison of Gujarat with well developed nations like United Kingdom and Japan shows that we have less number of persons per Km² than them. But on the other side if we compare ourselves with developing countries we find that larger number of persons per Km² are found in Gujarat than those available in Argentina, Mexico, France, China, Pakistan and Nepal.

5 Density of Population, 1981 (Map)



Now let us have a look at the subject and it will be worth while to examine the density of population in our various districts. This is illustrated by the Map produced alongside. In the light of our early discussion, there will not be any difficulty to understand the density of population in relation to the particular area. The larger the land area and the lower the population living in that particular land area, the lower will be the density of the population of that area. Therefore, the converse is also true. This fact is very much supported by the example of Kachchh district. The highest land area among all districts of the State is occupied by Kachchh and it is the fourth lowest populated district of the State. Hence, the density of population is the lowest, i.e., 23 persons per Km². In The Dangs the density is 64 persons per Km² and in Jamnagar and Surendranagar districts it is 99 persons. There are only two districts viz. Banas Kantha and Bharuch which fall in the density range of 101 to 150. Four districts, viz., Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Amreli fall in the density range of 151 to 200. Mahesana, Panch Mahals and Sabar Kantha districts fall in the next density range of 201 to 300. Vadodara, Surat and Valsad district fall in the density range of 301 to 400. The density of population in Gandhinagar, Kheda and Ahmadabad districts is higher than 400 persons per Km². Equal density of 445 persons is found in both Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad districts, which is the highest among all districts. The districts of the State are arranged by geographical size in descending order showing their population, their rank according to population size and their density per Km² in the Statement given below :

STATEMENT II.19

Districts arranged by geographical size in descending order with its population size ranking and density

Sl. No.	Name of District	Area in Km ²	Population	Rank according to population	Density per Km ²
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kachchh	45,652	1,050,161	16	23
2	Jamnagar	14,125	1,393,076	13	99
3	Banas Kantha	12,703	1,667,914	11	131
4	Rajkot	11,203	2,093,094	8	187
5	Bhavnagar	11,155	1,879,340	9	168
6	Junagadh	10,607	2,100,709	7	198

STATEMENT II. 19—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Surendranagar	10,489	1,034,185	17	99
8	Bharuch	9,038	1,296,451	14	143
9	Mahesana	9,027	2,548,787	4	282
10	Panch Mahals	8,866	2,321,689	6	262
11	Ahmadabad	8,707	3,875,794	1	445
12	Vadodara	7,794	2,558,092	3	328
13	Surat	7,657	2,493,211	5	326
14	Sabar Kantha	7,390	1,502,284	12	203
15	Kheda	7,194	3,015,027	2	419
16	Amreli	6,760	1,079,097	15	160
17	Valsad	5,244	1,774,136	10	338
18	The Dangs	1,764	113,664	19	64
19	Gandhinagar	649	289,088	18	445

Looking to the facts stated above the question would arise as to the reasons why some districts are more thickly populated than others and whether there are any social or economic or geographical reasons to account for the variation in the density of the population in the various districts of the State. That these factors invariably go a long way in determining the density of the population in any area is well-known and it will not be denied that geographical factors and social and economic reasons do have a direct co-relation with the pattern of density of the population in the various districts. It would be difficult to say exactly what are the reasons in respect of each of the districts without having a separate detailed inquiry on that subject alone. We do not have all the facts before us to justify any definite conclusion as to reasons which might explain the variations in density but some reasons that are generally well-known at least in the case of some of the districts could be usefully stated.

Let us take Kachchh district first. This is our largest districts in terms of geographical area and yet has some of the lowest population living in it. There are a number of reasons which account for this fact. The first and foremost one is that the major portion of the district is nothing more than swampy marshes and desert and semi-desert land which offer neither any scope for human habitation nor for meaningful economic activity. The bulk of the area shown in the map as the Rann of Kachchh is, therefore, entirely uninhabited for all practical purposes. Second one is the

historical isolation of the district from the rest of the peninsula. The area has been traditionally cut-off from the land mass lying behind it on one side and faces the ocean on the other. The distances are long and the intervening spaces are uninhabitable. The land itself has been infertile and barren in resources. It is interesting to note that the large number of habitants of Kachchh district have gone out in search of better prospects and outsiders have no lure to settle in Kachchh.

The density of population of Jamnagar is 99 persons per Km² and like Kachchh district it is similarly afflicted by somewhat different set of factors. This district also faces the open sea on one side and the hinterland which it can serve with its given set of resources and services is a limited one. A good deal of the land area in this district is also taken up by sandy wastes and salt flats particularly along the coastal region.

Banas Kantha district is afflicted with the similar fate where the problem is one of low resources and a backward population coupled with large tracts of the land being taken up by desert and semi-desert soils and hills and hillocks. Large areas of Surendranagar district are merged under water logging and are rendered poor by sub-soils salinity. Remaining part of the land which is free from salinity or sandy conditions is substantially much less. For the rest of the land holds too little promise and has defeated numerous efforts at improvement. Kheda district on the other hand is one of the most densely populated district and has historically been one of the most advanced areas of the State both socially and economically. It is inhabited by a forward looking people full of self-reliance and initiative who were wealthy and rich, thanks to the fertility of the land and were willing to risk investment in more and more new ventures. Ahmadabad district ranks first on the density ladder mainly due to the contribution of Ahmadabad City and its suburbs. The city itself is one of the largest in India and has for long been the centre of major concentration of population owing to the employment opportunity that its various textile mills and other trading, commercial and industrial establishments offer. Gandhinagar district stands on equal footing with Ahmadabad district on the density map, because of very heavy concentration of population in the capital town of Gandhinagar where thousands of civil servants and labourers live.

Density of the population in the Talukas

It is also true that the density of population in the talukas will by and large reflect the overall pattern noticed in case of the district as a whole.

(1) Kachchh

None of the talukas of Kachchh district has the density nearer to State average of 174. The density of population in the district as a whole is 23. Most densely populated taluka is Anjar having density of 146 persons per Km². Next to it is Mandvi taluka with 93 followed by Mudra taluka with 71. Nakhatrana and Bhachau have registered a density of 53 and 50 persons per Km² respectively. In the remaining four talukas, the density is below 50 persons per Km². The lowest density of 15 persons per Km² is registered in Lakhpat taluka.

(2) Banas Kantha

The density of Banas Kantha district as a whole is 131 persons per Km². Six talukas have density above district average. Out of six talukas, 4 talukas have density above the State average. They are Deesa with 176, Kankrej with 185, Palanpur with 209 and Vadgam with 246. Five talukas have density in the range of 101 to 150. They are Deodar (143), Radhanpur (136), Dhanera (120), Danta (118) and Tharad (109). In remaining two talukas the density is less than 100 persons per Km². Vav has a density of 72 persons and Santalpur has a density of 54 persons per Km².

(3) Jamnagar

The density of Jamnagar district is 99 persons per Km². Out of ten talukas of the district, the density of seven talukas is more than district average. Lalpur with 82, Kalyanpur with 85 and Jodiya with 96 are below the district average. The highest density of 385 persons per Km² is noticed in Jamnagar talukas which is the only taluka of the district which has crossed even the State average of 174. Okhamandal, Bhanvad and Khambhalia talukas have registered their number next to Jamnagar taluka with the density of 131, 126 and 122 respectively. Dhrol and Kalavad talukas have registered an equal density of 102 followed closely by Jamjodhpur with 101 persons per Km². Jamnagar taluka has retained its first rank as the most densely populated taluka of the district whereas Kalyanpur which stood at the bottom in the density range in 1971 Census has gained one step higher above Lalpur taluka in 1981 Census.

(4) Rajkot

The density of Rajkot district is 187 persons per Km². Only four talukas of the district have registered density more than the district average, viz., Rajkot (531), Dhoraji (313), Jetpur (256) and

Upleta (215). The remaining seven talukas and two mahals have registered density less than district average, out of which only one taluka, viz., Maliya has the density of 82 persons which is the lowest among all other talukas of the district. Whereas 5 talukas and two mahals fall in the density range of 101 to 150. They are Morvi (144), Jasdan (127), Kotda Sangani (116), Jamkandorna (114), Wankaner (110), Lodika (101) and Paddhari (101). Rajkot taluka has retained its first rank as the most densely populated taluka. Similarly Maliya taluka has retained its last rank as most thinly populated taluka of the district.

(5) Bhavanagar

The district level average of density for Bhavnagar district is 168. None of its talukas and mahals has a density below 100. Out of 10 talukas and two mahals, one taluka and two mahals fall in the density range of 101 to 150, six talukas fall in the density range of 151 to 200 and three talukas have the density above 200. The most densely populated taluka of the district is Bhavanagar with 278 persons per Km². Mahuva and Talaja have the density of 216 and 210 respectively. Vallabhipur with 107 persons per Km² is the least densely populated taluka of the district. Along with Vallabhipur, Gadhada (138) and Ghogha (145) have less density than the district average. The talukas of Kundla (172), Umrata (176) and Botad (177) are quite close to each other in density. The density of population in both Gariadhar and Sihor talukas is 184 whereas that of Palitana taluka is 190.

(6) Junagadh

The district level density of Junagadh is 198 persons per Km². The density of same eight talukas as they had in 1971 Census is above the district average, of which, two talukas, viz., Junagadh and Patan-Veraval have the density above 350. The density of six talukas falls in the range of 201 to 300. Two Mahals, viz., Mendarda (160) and Bhesan (152) fall in the density range of 151 to 200. Four talukas have the density in between 101 and 150. Only one taluka, viz., Talala has the density less than 100, i.e. 96 which is the lowest in the district. The highest density of population is registered by Patan-Veraval taluka with 379 persons per Km², closely followed by Junagadh with 360. The distribution of the talukas/mahals by density ranges can be studied from the below statement:

STATEMENT II.20

Distribution of talukas/mahals of JUNAGADH district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Persons per Km ²				
	51 to 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Junagadh District</i>	1	4	2	6	2
1 Junagadh	..	..	..	..	360
2 Manjarda Mahal	..	..	160	..	..
3 Talada	96	..	..	..	..
4 Patan-Veraval	..	..	..	..	379
5 Mahla	..	..	..	206	..
6 Mangrol	..	..	..	251	..
7 Kachod	..	..	..	246	..
8 Porbandar	..	..	..	239	..
9 Ranavav	..	128	..	..	..
10 Kutiana	..	141	..	..	..
11 Motavadar	..	..	..	212	..
12 Vanthali	..	..	..	244	..
13 Bhisiya Mahal	..	..	152	..	..
14 Vavadar	..	131	..	..	..
15 Una	..	142	..	..	..

(7) Surendranagar

Surendranagar district is one of the least densely populated districts of the State next to The Dangs and Kachchh districts. The average density of the district is 99 which is also equal to that of Jamnagar district. Out of 9 talukas of the district, six talukas have the density in between 51 and 100 which is below the district average. Remaining three talukas, viz., Dhrangadhra, Limbdi and Wadhwan have the density of 100 and above. The thickly populated taluka of the district is Wadhwan with 260 followed by Limbdi with 104 and Dhrangadhra with 100. The lowest density of 63 is registered by Sayla taluka in the district. The distribution of talukas by density ranges is given in the below statement:

STATEMENT II.21

Distribution of talukas of SURENDRANAGAR district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²			
	51 to 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300
1	2	3	4	5
<i>SurenDRanagar District</i>	7	1	..	1
1 Wadhwan	..	..	..	260
2 Limbdi	..	104	..	..
3 Sayla	63	..	..	..
4 Chotila	93	..	..	..
5 Muli	73	..	..	..
6 Halvad	74	..	..	..
7 Dhrangadhra	100	..	..	..
8 Dasada	84	..	..	..
9 Lakhtar	76	..	..	..

(8) Bharuch

The average density of Bharuch district is 143 which is below the State average. Eight talukas of the district have registered the density higher than the district average, of which, three talukas have returned the density figure above State average. Bharuch taluka has retained its first rank as thickly populated taluka of the district with the density of 414 persons per Km². The lowest density of 74 is noticed in Vagra taluka, followed by Dediapad with 86 and Hansot with 126. These three talukas have registered the density figures below the State average. The distribution of talukas according to the density ranges is revealed from the below statement:

STATEMENT II.22

Distribution of talukas of BHARUCH District by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²					
	51 to 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Bharuch District</i>	2	2	5	1	..	1
1 Bharuch	..	..	..	..	..	414
2 Ankleshvar	..	..	..	292	..	..
3 Hansot	..	126	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II.22—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Vagra . . .		74	..	..	..	..	..
5 Jambasari . . .		..	144	..	..	..	..
6 Amol . . .		..	..	171	..	..	..
7 Jhagadia . . .		..	..	158	..	..	..
8 Nandod . . .		..	..	160	..	..	..
9 Dediapada . . .		86	..	..	..	..	..
10 Sagbara . . .		..	..	164	..	..	..
11 Valia . . .		..	..	184	..	..	..

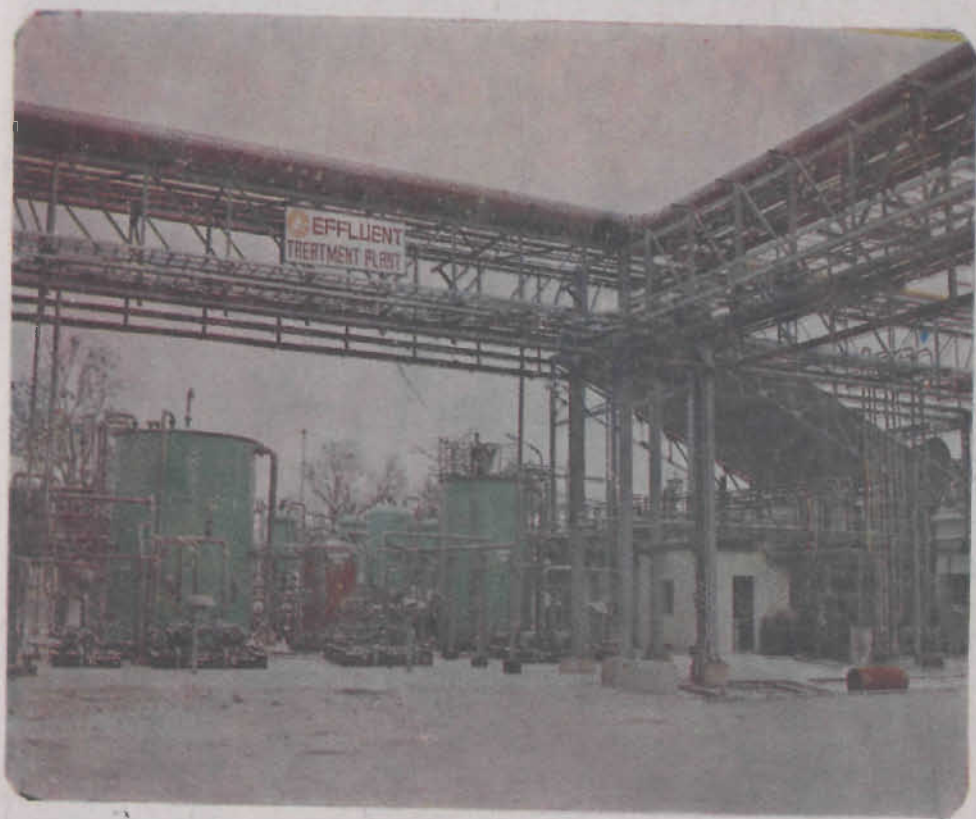
(9) **Mahesana**

Mahesana district is one of the densely populated districts of the State. The density of the district is 282. Six talukas, viz., Patan, Mahesana, Vijapur, Visnagar, Siddhpur and Kalol have the density higher than the district level average. The least densely populated taluka is Sami with 85 persons per Km². Kalol has recorded the highest density of 452 among other talukas of the district, followed by Siddhpur with 425. Both the talukas are the industrial centres of the district. The distribution of the talukas by density ranges is visualised from the statement given below:

STATEMENT II.23

Distribution of talukas of MAHESANA district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²					
	51 to 100	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Mahesana District</i>	1	..	1	4	2	3
1 Mahesana . . .	..	..	..	..	387	..
2 Kadi . . .	..	..	..	261	..	..
3 Chanasma . . .	..	..	..	234	..	..
4 Sami . . .	85	..	..	..	..	..
5 Harij . . .	..	..	170	..	..	..
6 Patan . . .	..	..	..	268	..	..
7 Siddhpur . . .	..	..	..	..	..	425
8 Kheda'u . . .	..	..	..	258	..	..
9 Visnagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	404
10 Vijapur . . .	..	..	..	..	385	..
11 Kalol . . .	..	..	..	..	..	452



1 Effluent Treatment Plant, CSCL at Nandesari (Vadodara District)



1 Caustic Soda Plant, CSCL at Nandesari (Vadodara District)

(10) Panch Mahals

The density of Panch Mahals district is 262 persons per Km². The density of all eleven talukas of the district is more than the State average. Three talukas have registered the density above the district average and it is above 300. Out of remaining eight talukas/mahals six talukas and one mahal have the density in the range of 201 to 300. Only one taluka, viz., Limkheda has the lowest density of 199 persons. So none of the talukas of the district has density below 199. The most thickly populated taluka is Kalol with 364, followed by Dohad (339) and Godhra (336) talukas. The detailed break-up of the talukas by density ranges is tabulated below :

STATEMENT II.24

Distribution of the talukas/mahal of PANCH MAHALS district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Persons per Km ²		
	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400
1	2	3	4
<i>Panch Mahals District</i>	1	7	3
1 Godhra	..	..	336
2 Kalol	..	..	364
3 Halol	..	253	..
4 Shehera	..	246	..
5 Lunawada	..	245	..
6 Santrampur	..	236	..
7 Jhalod	..	251	..
8 Dohad	..	..	339
9 Limkheda	199	..	..
10 Devgadbaria	..	240	..
11 Jambughoda Mahal	..	202	..

(11) Ahmadabad

This district ranks first as the most densely populated among other districts of Gujarat. Its density is 445 which is also equal to that of Gandhinagar district. Due to the contribution of Ahmadabad City and its suburbs in the matter of population in the district, Ahmadabad district reaches on the top among other districts in density. Except Ahmadabad City taluka, neither any

taluka of the district crosses the average density of the district nor any of them reaches closer to it. The density of Ahmadabad City taluka is registered as 7,966 persons per Km² which is the highest in the whole of State. The lowest density of 80 persons per Km² is found in Dhandhuka taluka. The distribution of talukas by density ranges can be studied from the below statement.

STATEMENT II.25

Distribution of talukas of AHMADABAD district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²				
	51 to 100	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	2001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Ahmadabad District</i>	1	3	1	1	1
1. Ahmadabad City Taluka	..	..	..	..	7,966
2. Daskroi	..	..	..	398	..
3. Dholke	..	154	..	..	..
4. Dhandhuka	80	..	..	..	..
5. Sanand	..	174	..	..	..
6. Virengam	..	158	..	..	..
7. Dahanu	..	..	206	..	..

(12) Vadodara

The density of this district is 328 persons per Km². It ranks fifth in terms of density among other districts of the State. Like Ahmadabad district, the contribution made by Vadodara City and other well developed industrial centers goes a long way in pushing up the rank of the district on the density ladder. It can be observed from the following statement that there is a considerable gap between the density of Vadodara taluka and that of Padra taluka which is the second highest. Out of the remaining nine talukas and one mahal, six talukas fall in the density range of 201 to 300 whereas three talukas and one mahal fall in the density range of 151 to 200. All eleven talukas and one mahal of the district have the density more than 150.



2 Panoramic view of Gujarat State Fertiliser (Vadodara District)

STATEMENT II.26

Distribution of talukás/mahals of VADODARA district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Persons per Km ²			
	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	1000 to 2000
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Vadodara District</i>	4	6	1	1
1 Vadodara	..	..	..	1,459
2 Karjan	..	228	..	..
3 Padra	..	..	377	..
4 Savli	..	244	..	..
5 Vaghodia	186	..	..	..
6 Dabhoi	..	260	..	..
7 Senkheda	..	207	..	..
8 Jetpur-Pavi	..	208	..	..
9 Chhota Udaipur	175	..	..	..
10 Naswadi	167	..	..	..
11 Tilakwada Mahál	199	..	..	..
12 Sinor	..	236	..	..

(13) Surat

Like Ahmadabad and Vadodara districts, similar situation of density is also held true in Surat district as will be revealed from data tabulated below. The density of Surat district is 326 per Km². A considerable gap between the density of Chorasi taluka (1,839) and that of Bardoli taluka (410) is also noticed in this district. The least densely populated taluka is Songadh with 126. None of the talukas have density below 125.

STATEMENT II.27

Distribution of talukas of SURAT district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²					
	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	1000 to 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Surat District</i>	1	3	5	2	1	1
1 Chorasi	..	..	..	..	..	1,839
2 Olpad	..	198	..	..	..	..
3 Kamrej	..	..	284	..	..	..

STATEMENT II.27—*Contn.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4 Mangrol . . .	..	..	..	202	..	..	..
5 Mandvi . . .	..	..	188	..	..	..	..
6 Songadh . . .	126	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Uchchhal . . .	..	..	162	..	..	..	..
8 Nizar . . .	..	..	..	204	..	..	..
9 Vyara . . .	..	..	..	224	..	..	..
10 Valod . . .	..	..	..	..	332	..	..
11 Bardoli . . .	..	..	..	..	..	410	..
12 Mahuva . . .	..	..	..	294	..	..	..
13 Palsana . . .	..	..	..	..	379	..	..

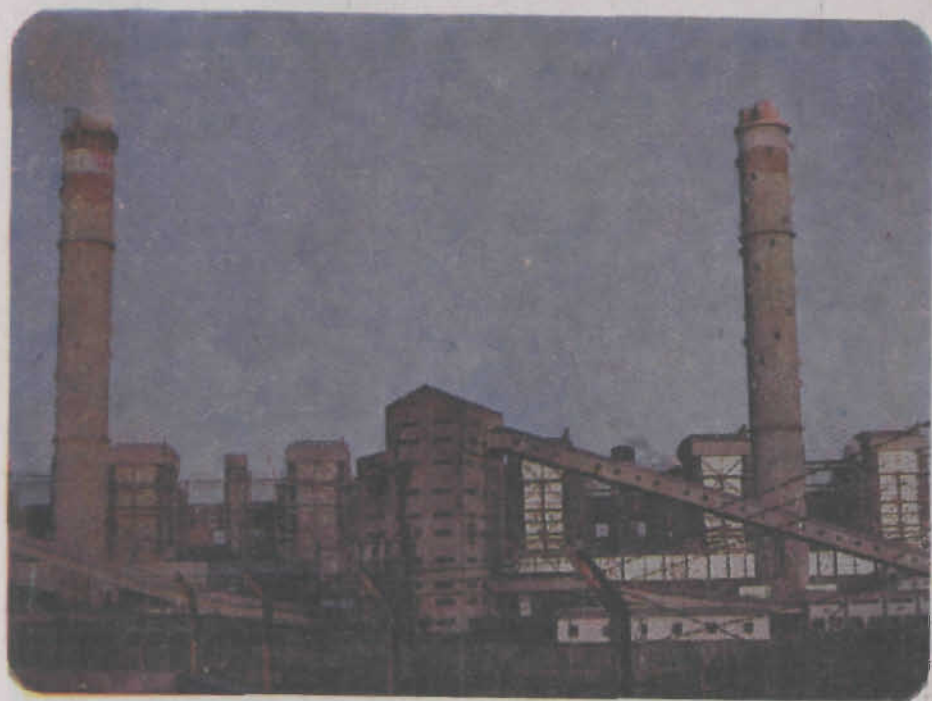
(14) Sabar Kantha

The average density of Sabar Kantha district is 203 persons per Km² which is slightly higher than the State average. Six talukas fall in the density range of 201 to 300, out of which, five rise above the district average. Vijaynagar with 129 persons remains as a least densely populated mahal. Prantij taluka is registered as a thickly populated taluka of the district with 263 persons per Km². The distribution of talukas of the district among density ranges is as under :

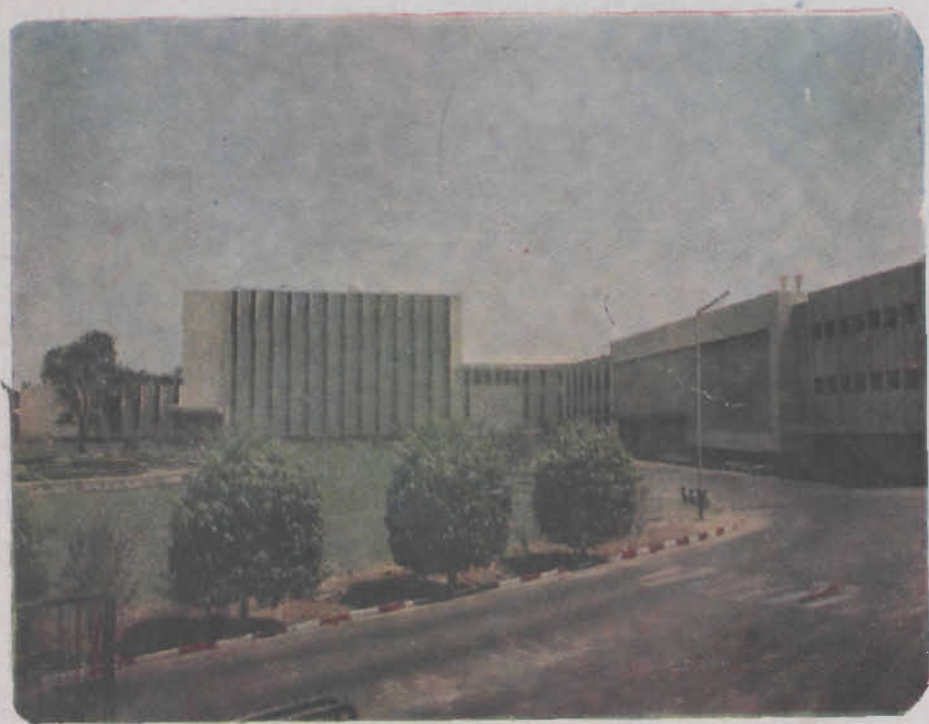
STATEMENT II.28

Distribution of talukas/mahal of SABAR KANTHA district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Persons per Km ²			
	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 250	251 to 300
1	2	3	4	
<i>Sabar Kantha District</i>	1	3	6	
1 Himatnagar	..	..	244	
2 Prantij	..	..	263	
3 Idar	..	..	213	
4 Khedbrahma	..	161	..	
5 Vijaynagar Mahal	129	..	..	
6 Bhiloda	..	..	202	
7 Meghrāj	..	168	..	
8 Modasa	..	..	223	
9 Malpur	..	176	..	
10 Bayad	..	..	22	



3 Thermal Power Station, Vanakbori (Kheda District)



4 Amul Dairy, Anand (Kheda District)

(15) Kheda

Kheda district is one of the most densely populated districts of the State. It has the density of 419 persons per Km² which ranks third among other districts. The most thickly populated taluka of the district is Anand with 758, closely followed by Nadiad with 713, Petlad with 645 and Borsad with 611. The least densely populated taluka of the district is Khambhat with 221. The density pattern over the bulk of the district seems to be fairly uniform. The distribution of the talukas of the district by density ranges is as under.

STATEMENT II.29

Distribution of talukas of KHEDA district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²				
	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 600	601 to 700
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Kheda District</i>	3	2	1		4
1. Mehselabed	..	..	424	..	..
2. Nadiad	..	..	..	713	..
3. Anand	..	..	..	758	..
4. Petlad	..	..	..	645	..
5. Borsad	..	..	..	611	..
6. Khambhat	221	..	..	..	..
7. Meter	279	..	..	..	..
8. Kapadvanj	..	324	..	..	..
9. Bulasinor	292	..	..	..	..
10. Thasra	..	356	..	..	..

(16) Amreli

The density of Amreli district is 160 persons per Km². The most densely populated taluka is Kodinar with 259 followed by Amreli taluka with 210. Three talukas and one mahal of the district have the density above the district average. Khambha with 114 persons per Km² is the least densely populated mahal. All talukas and mahals are above the density of 101 persons per Km². The distribution of the talukas of the district by density ranges is as follows.

STATEMENT II.30

Distribution of talukas/mahals of AMRELI district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka/Mahal	Persons per Km ²			
	101 to 150	151 to 200	201 to 300	
	1	2	3	4
<i>Amreli District</i>		4	4	2
1 Amreli		..	..	210
2 Dhari		116	..	..
3 Khambha Mahal		114	..	..
4 Rajula		..	156	..
5 Jafrabad Mahal		..	166	..
6 Kodinar		..	..	259
7 Kunkavav Vadia		..	182	..
8 Babra		116	..	..
9 Lathi		..	159	..
10 Lilia Mahal		136	..	..

(17) Valsad

The district average of density of Valsad is quite high, i.e. 338 persons per Km². There are six talukas in the district whose density is higher than the district average. The highest density is found in Gandevi taluka (674) followed by Valsad taluka with 555 persons per Km². The least density of 144 persons per Km² is noticed in Dharampur taluka. The distribution of talukas of the district by density ranges is given below.

STATEMENT II.31

Distribution of talukas of VALSAD district by density ranges

Name of District/Taluka	Persons per Km ²					
	101 to 150	201 to 300	301 to 400	401 to 500	501 to 1000	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Valsad District</i>		1	1	2	2	2
1 Valsad		..	..	..	..	555
2 Pardi		..	..	483	..	..
3 Umargaon		..	..	397	..	..
4 Gandevi		..	..	..	..	674
5 Navsari		..	..	..	486	..
6 Chikhli		..	..	373	..	..
7 Bansda		..	243	..	..	..
8 Dharampur		144	..	..	..	..

(18) Gandhinagar and The Dangs

Both Gandhinagar and The Dangs districts are a single taluka district. The density of Gandhinagar district is returned as 445 persons per Km², which is equal to that of Ahmadabad district and stands at first rank among other districts of the State. The density of The Dangs district is 64 persons per Km² which is the second lowest in the State, next to Kachchh district.

Let us now see the further distribution of the talukas for the State as a whole in different density ranges. Totalling up the various talukas in the districts under the various ranges, it is found that the majority of talukas are in the density range of 201 to 300. There are 148 talukas in the group of first five density ranges whereas remaining 36 talukas are distributed among the five different density ranges. In the lower extreme point of density range of below 51 persons per Km² there are only 5 talukas, whereas in the higher density range of 501 and above, 10 talukas are covered. It will be seen that a good number of talukas are in the density ranges of 51-100 to 401-500 person. There are 22 talukas in density range of 51 to 100, 36 talukas in the density range of 101 to 150, 35 in the density range of 151 to 200, 50 in the density range of 201 to 300, 17 in the density range of 301 to 400 and 9 in the density range of 401 to 500. 7 talukas fall in the density range of 501 to 1000 persons per Km². Out of the remaining three talukas, two talukas fall in the higher density range of 1000 to 2000 and the only one taluka is covered in the range of 2001 and above.

It is, therefore, observed that the majority of talukas of the State have a density of population ranging from 51 to 100 to 201 to 300 persons per Km². There are only 10 talukas in the districts on the other extreme and that the difference between talukas at one end of the scale and the next is quite large. There are 63 talukas falling in the density range below 150. Thus they are well below the State average of 174. It is interesting to note that five talukas fall in the density range of below 51 and ten talukas have the density above 500. All five talukas having density of 50 persons per Km² or less are mainly of Kachchh district. On the other hand one taluka of Rajkot district, four talukas of Kheda district and two talukas of Valsad districts are in the density range of 501 to 1000. One taluka each of Vadodara and Surat are in the density range of 1000 to 2000. Ahmadabad City taluka of Ahmadabad district is the only taluka in the State in the density range of 2001 and above, where industrial activity is predominant.

Another interesting aspect of the subject under reference is the influence of large urban centres on the general density average at the taluka level or at the district level as a whole. The figures

for the different districts throw some light on this inference. For example, Bhavnagar City has very little influence on the general density average for taluka as well as for the district as a whole. The highest density amongst the talukas of Bhavnagar district is in Bhavnagar taluka itself, where it is registered 278 persons per Km². This means that though the population of Bhavnagar City is above 300,000, the density figures returned for both taluka and district is low. The same is the case with Jamnagar taluka where the highest density figure is 385 persons per Km². The district level averages for these two districts are 168 and 99 respectively. On the other hand, the population and density in the case of Ahmadabad City has gone a long way in raising the density figure for Ahmadabad City taluka as well as the district as a whole. The lowest density in the district is in Dhandhuka taluka where it is 80 persons per Km². However, the density of Ahmadabad City taluka is the highest amongst all talukas of the State. It is 7,966 persons per Km². It is easy to appreciate therefore how even the district average, which is 445, can tend to convey the wrong picture. The district average rises upto 445 persons per Km² only with the influence of the Ahmadabad City taluka. If we calculate the density of Ahmadabad district without taking into account the Ahmadabad City taluka, it comes to only 160 persons per Km² which is lower even than the State average. Kheda district on the other hand presents a much realistic picture. The district average of Kheda is 419 and there are four talukas whose density is well above the district average. Whereas only one taluka, viz., Mehmudabad is having the density just close to the district level. Nadiad, Anand, Petlad, Borsad, Mehmudabad, Kapadvanj and Thasra are considered to be most developed talukas in the State.

What is true for Ahmadabad district, where the city population tends to inflate the taluka level average density is similarly true for Vadodara and Surat districts also.

The question also arises as to whether or not any inference can be drawn about the relative prosperity or otherwise of the various districts on the basis of population density. Generally this can be a good index of prosperity of the given area. After all if people tend to converge on and settle in large numbers in any area, there must be a reason for it. Most probably, economic reasons are among the chief causes that induce the people to migrate from one place to another. Consequently the population of one place is increasing and on other side it is decreasing. Let us examine how far this is true in respect of Gujarat by testing the cases of five most densely populated and the five least densely populated districts of the State.

The density of Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar districts is equal which is 445 persons per Km². Both are ranking on the top in density. The density of Ahmadabad district is high only because of the contribution of population of Ahmadabad City and its suburbs and neighbouring towns. To that extent it seems to be an inaccurate index of the prosperity of the district as a whole except that some urban centres in the district are prosperous concentrations of economic wealth. The same is also true of Gandhinagar district which stands *Pari Passu* with the same density. But the economic prosperity of the district cannot be compared with that of Ahmadabad district. Similarly, the density of Gandhinagar district is also high due to Government Offices. Out of 289,088 population of Gandhinagar district 62,443 persons live in Gandhinagar town, majority of them manning the administrative offices and support services of the new State Capital here. Kheda district ranks third with the density of 419 persons per Km². It therefore seems to be a fairly true index of prosperity of the district and also presents a more realistic picture of equal distribution of population among talukas. It is the only district in the whole of the State whose all the ten talukas have the density above the State average. The prosperity of the district is mainly dependent upon the rich agricultural lands and a few natural resources, know how and entrepreneurship and plenty of ready capital which the local population is willing to risk and invest locally. It is most progressive district of the State and it is true that it enjoys the third rank in density of population which is an accurate index of relative prosperity.

Valsad district maintains its fourth rank in density in 1981 Census with a density of 338 persons per Km². The district is rich in agricultural lands and is one of the orchard areas of the State. It also grows extensive cash crops, some of which are exported. This district is also a good example of a more accurate index of the relative prosperity. With regard to density, Vadodara district ranks fifth with a density of 328 persons per Km². This district has maintained its fifth rank in both 1971 and 1981 Censuses in density. Like Ahmadabad City, here also the contribution of population of Vadodara City and its neighbouring towns is noticed in pushing up the rank of the district on the ladder. The district is the home of large industrial establishments and manufacturing complexes, like Fertilizernagar Gujarat Refinery, Petro-Chemical Complex, etc. It is also rich in natural resources. Here also the density is a fairly accurate index of the prosperity of the district.

In contrast, the lowest density is found in Kachchh district. It is only 23 persons per Km². Next to it in higher density ranges are the districts of the Dangs with 64, Jamnagar and Surendranagar with 99 and Banas Kantha with 131. In each case, the density is a fairly accurate index of the relative backwardness of these districts. Except Jamnagar all four districts with least density stand in the row of backward areas of the State. However, the case of Jamnagar may come as a bit of surprise. Eventhough the district is one of the State's richest areas in minerals and has a good deal of industrial trade, it has attracted only a nominal portion of the population to settle there. Jamnagar City still remains the main hub of activity while the rest of the rural hinterland still remains traditionally backward.

Thus, we can safely draw the inference that the density of the population is generally a fairly accurate index of the relative prosperity or otherwise of the concerned area, though we have also seen that in some cases it can be a misleading index also.

Another question can also be raised whether the density of population apart from being an index of the prosperity or otherwise of an area, can be an index of other co-related factors of a sociological or geographical or ecological significance ? This whole question is closely inter-linked with the economic aspect of the district. For example, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Valsad, Vadodara, Surat and Mahesana district have a high density level. Whether they are in every way suitable to support and promote the growth of larger population than in some of the other districts. On the other hand, Kachchh, The Dangs, Jamnagar, Surendranagar and Banas Kantha districts have a low density level. Whether their comparative backwardness is due to the geographical factors that obtain in these districts. On account of a swampy marsh for most of the year in the bulk of the northern portion of Kachchh district, much of its area is uninhabitable. The rest of the area which is habitable is by and large subject to desert and semi-desert conditions. The latter type of condition is also prevailing in most of the areas of Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha districts. Bharuch with a density of 143 persons per Km² is also an example of less population residing in this district on account of much of the land mass being rendered uninhabitable by extensive forest areas and hilly tracks. In general, it can be said from the geographical point of view that the talukas which are located on the eastern hilly range of the State and on the northern border which is mostly arid or semi-arid have more or less low density as compared to the talukas located in mainland of Gujarat having rich alluvial soil offering good scope for economic growth. .

Residential Houses, Households and Size of Households

In the preceding paras we have been discussing the pattern of our distribution over the length and breadth of State which is related with the subject of how many of us live where. Now the roof on our head is another aspect related to the subject of living. It would, therefore, be appropriate to look briefly at our living conditions, the kind of houses we live in and the size of average household in Gujarat and its various districts. Every human being is not fortunate enough to have a roof over his head or able to live in his own home either as a tenant or owner. The more unfortunate of us live under the open sky or in temporary sheds consisting of nothing more than a makeshift roof supported by rudimentary poles and often no walls at all; others are those who are compelled to reside away from their homes for one reason or another and live in institutions of one kind or the other, such as hospital, asylums, Jails, Hostels, Sarais, Boarding Houses, etc. Therefore, the information of every individual residing in a house or being a houseless person or living in a institution is being collected in Census for accomplishing the social objective of the State. We will now examine the population of Gujarat distributed under these three categories in so far as its living conditions are concerned.

34,085,799 people of the State are residing in 5,934,150 households. Normally, we are familiar with the concept of household which means a family. However, this is correct in general term. But for the purpose of Census it is not always true particularly in the case of institutional households where a group of unrelated persons live together, share a common roof and enjoy common facilities and take meals from a common kitchen and yet do not comprise a family in the normal sense of that word. Barring institutional households, the common understanding of a concept of household as a family of related persons is correct. The number of institutional households in the State is 6,229 which is 0.11 per cent of the total households. There are 68,434 houseless households in the State which comprise 1.15 per cent of the total households. In other words the population of these houseless households of the State dwell under the open sky in fields or open compounds or such other places or on streets or on footpath with the temporary arrangement of roof to protect themselves from the sun and rain. In contrast, the population of 98.74 per cent of the total households are residing in the houses having roof over their heads and walls also. Such households are generally referred to as residential households and their number in the State is 5,859,487. Thus, in

all, there are 5,934,150 households in the State, out of which 6,229 are institutional households and 68,434 are houseless households. Out of every 10,000 households in the State, 9,874 are residential, 115 are houseless and 11 are institutional.

8,547,115 number of houses were occupied by residential and institutional households in the State. The population of 5,859,487 residential households is 33,609,468 persons; and that of the houseless and institutional households is 310,414 and 165,917 persons respectively.

Now let us study the position of houses and households distributed in each district of the State. Statement II.32 gives figures for each district showing the total number of houses as well as households of various categories and the population accounted for by the three categories of households. The concept of house in the Census is defined as any structure having a roof and four walls and which can be and is used as living accommodation. The persons living in such a house as a 'family' are treated as a household. But those living in such a household as an unrelated group of persons but taking meals from the common kitchen and otherwise subject to organised management as a single unit are treated as institutional households. With this background you will be able to appreciate that each district has its definite number of fortunates who have proper houses to dwell in and those who have to manage without any housing at all. In Surat, Kheda, Vado-dara, Valsad, Rajkot, Bharuch, Ahmadabad and Junagadh districts, the number of houseless persons is quite large. The number varies between 15,000 and 68,000. The least houseless persons are noticed in The Dangs district followed by Surendranagar and Amreli districts.

STATEMENT II.32

Census Houses and Households of all districts of
Gujarat State

Sl. No.	Name of State District	Total Houses	Total Households			
			Residen- tial	House- less	Insti- tutional	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT STATE	.	8,547,115	5,859,487	68,434	6,229	5,934,150
1	Jamnagar .	386,535	218,974	1,435	276	220,685
2	Rajkot .	543,385	336,479	3,701	305	340,485
3	Surendranagar .	291,140	174,376	744	164	175,284
4	Bhavnagar .	433,485	293,383	1,510	255	295,148
5	Amreli .	269,735	166,800	784	126	167,710
6	Junagadh .	567,785	328,157	2,969	333	331,459
7	Kachchh .	332,855	200,855	1,202	365	202,422
8	Banas Kantha .	423,650	286,025	2,718	329	289,075
9	Sabar Kantha .	382,855	266,751	2,174	322	269,247
10	Mahesana .	728,255	458,718	2,395	525	461,638
11	Gandhinagar .	73,775	54,773	1,779	42	54,594
12	Ahmadabad .	1,039,110	708,756	4,014	727	713,49
13	Kheda .	745,400	539,970	7,506	375	547,851
14	Panch Mahals .	454,005	378,314	1,697	257	380,268
15	Vadodara .	590,325	454,706	7,356	445	462,507
16	Bharuch .	314,645	231,267	4,017	239	235,523
17	Surat .	554,260	427,363	16,275	628	444,266
18	Valsad .	388,910	312,334	5,636	450	318,420
19	The Dangs .	27,005	21,486	522	66	22,074

STATEMENT II 32

**Census Houses and Households of all districts of
Gujarat State—Contd.**

Sl. No.	Name of State/District	Total Population			
		Residential	Houseless	Institutional	Total
1	2	8	9	10	11
GUJARAT STATE	.	33,609,468	310,414	165,917	34,085,799
1	Jamnagar	1,380,381	6,584	6,111	1,393,076
2	Rajkot	2,066,145	17,228	9,721	2,093,094
3	Surendranagar	1,025,711	3,411	5,063	1,034,185
4	Bhavnagar	1,862,691	7,264	9,385	1,879,340
5	Amreli	1,072,450	4,129	2,518	1,079,097
6	Junagadh	2,076,573	15,003	9,133	2,100,709
7	Kachechh	1,036,238	5,768	8,155	1,050,161
8	Banas Kantha	1,649,288	14,133	4,493	1,667,914
9	Sabar Kantha	1,482,518	12,419	7,347	1,502,284
10	Mahesana	2,528,856	11,580	8,351	2,548,787
11	Gandhinagar	278,931	8,105	2,052	289,088
12	Ahmadabad	3,849,940	15,769	10,085	3,875,794
13	Kheda	2,968,251	37,571	9,205	3,015,027
14	Panch Mahals	2,304,092	8,422	9,175	2,321,689
15	Vadodara	2,509,089	32,587	16,416	2,558,092
16	Baruch	1,269,176	17,003	10,272	1,296,451
17	Surat	2,404,482	68,310	20,419	2,493,211
18	Valsad	1,736,560	23,106	14,470	1,774,136
19	The Dangs	108,096	2,022	3,546	113,664

STATEMENT II.32
Census Houses and Households of all districts of
Gujarat State—Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of State/District	Percentage of Residential, Houseless and Institutional Households to Total Households		
		Residential	Houseless	Insti- tutional
1	2	12	13	14
GUJARAT STATE		98.74	1.15	0.11
1 Jamnagar		99.22	0.65	0.13
2 Rajkot		98.82	1.09	0.09
3 Surendranagar		99.48	0.43	0.09
4 Bhavnagar		99.40	0.51	0.09
5 Amreli		99.46	0.47	0.07
6 Junagadh		99.00	0.90	0.10
7 Kachchh		99.23	0.59	0.18
8 Banas Kantha		98.95	0.94	0.11
9 Sabar Kantha		99.07	0.81	0.12
10 Mahesana		99.37	0.52	0.11
11 Gandhinagar		96.78	3.14	0.08
12 Ahmadabad		99.34	0.56	0.10
13 Kheda		98.56	1.37	0.07
14 Panch Mahals		99.48	0.45	0.07
15 Vadodara		98.31	1.59	0.10
16 Bharuch		98.19	1.71	0.10
17 Surat		96.20	3.66	0.14
18 Valsad		98.09	1.77	0.14
19 The Dangs		97.34	2.36	0.30

STATEMENT II.32

Census Houses and Households of all districts of
Gujarat State—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/District	Percentage of Residential, Houseless, and Institutional Population to Total Population			Average Size of Household	
		Residen- tial	House- less	Institu- tional	1971	1981
1	2	15	16	17	18	19
GUJARAT STATE	.	98.60	0.91	0.49	5.70	5.74
1 Jamnagar .	.	99.09	0.47	0.44	6.21	6.31
2 Rajkot .	.	98.71	0.82	0.47	6.22	6.15
3 Surendranagar .	.	99.18	0.33	0.49	5.88	5.90
4 Bhavnagar .	.	99.11	0.39	0.50	6.13	6.37
5 Amreli .	.	99.39	0.38	0.23	6.25	6.43
6 Junagadh .	.	98.85	0.71	0.44	6.18	6.34
7 Kachchh .	.	98.67	0.55	0.78	5.06	5.19
8 Banas Kantha .	.	98.88	0.85	0.27	5.56	5.77
9 Sabar Kantha .	.	98.68	0.83	0.49	5.53	5.58
10 Mahesana .	.	99.22	0.45	0.33	5.35	5.52
11 Gandhinagar .	.	96.49	2.80	0.71	4.86	5.11
12 Ahmadabad .	.	99.33	0.41	0.26	5.38	5.43
13 Kheda .	.	98.45	1.25	0.30	5.46	5.50
14 Panch Mahals .	.	99.24	0.36	0.40	6.00	6.11
15 Vadodara .	.	98.09	1.27	0.64	5.66	5.53
16 Bharuch .	.	97.90	1.31	0.79	5.69	5.50
17 Surat .	.	96.44	2.74	0.82	5.76	5.61
18 Valsad .	.	97.88	1.30	0.82	5.62	5.57
19 The Dangs .	.	95.10	1.78	3.12	5.32	5.15

We have seen that a total of 34,085,799 people have been counted in the State in the last Census. We have also seen that there are 8,547,115 houses in the State. We have also noticed that there are 310,414 persons live without any housing at all in the State. Now let us see as to what is the average size of household in the State. The average household in Gujarat consists of 5.74 members, that means nearly six persons per household. There is slight difference in this pattern in the rural areas as against the urban areas. The average rural household consists of 5.81 persons and that in urban areas is consisted of 5.59 persons. While comparing the figures of the last three Censuses, it can be seen that average size of household in Gujarat in 1961 Census was 5.35 members, in 1971 Census 5.70 persons and in 1981 Census it is calculated as 5.74 persons. This shows that the average size of household has shown an increasing trend during last three decades. These statistics support to some extent the popular belief that the joint family system is still existing in the State.

It may be of interest to the readers to study the size of the average households at district level. Statement II.33 tabulated below gives the average size of a household in Gujarat and in each district at 1971 and 1981 Censuses. It also gives the average size of a rural and a urban household.

STATEMENT II.33

Average size of households for Total/Rural/Urban in 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	1971			1981		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GUJARAT STATE	5.70	5.79	5.49	5.74	5.81	5.59
1	Jamnagar . .	6.21	6.43	5.84	6.31	6.50	6.02
2	Rajkot . .	6.22	6.45	5.88	6.15	6.28	5.96
3	Surendranagar . .	5.88	6.06	5.46	5.90	6.06	5.53
4	Bhavnagar . .	6.13	6.31	5.79	6.37	6.53	6.07
5	Amreli . .	6.25	6.33	5.93	6.43	6.50	6.19
6	Junagadh . .	6.18	6.38	5.73	6.34	6.49	6.02
7	Kachchh . .	5.06	5.07	5.06	5.19	5.18	5.20
8	Banas Kantha . .	5.56	5.63	5.04	5.77	5.81	5.35
9	Sabar Kantha . .	5.53	5.58	5.05	5.58	5.62	5.27
10	Mahesana . .	5.35	5.43	5.06	5.52	5.54	5.44
11	Gandhinagar . .	4.86	4.96	4.24	5.11	5.18	4.87
12	Ahmadabad . .	5.38	5.41	5.37	5.43	5.49	5.41
13	Kheda . .	5.46	5.49	5.36	5.50	5.50	5.50

STATEMENT II.33—Contd.

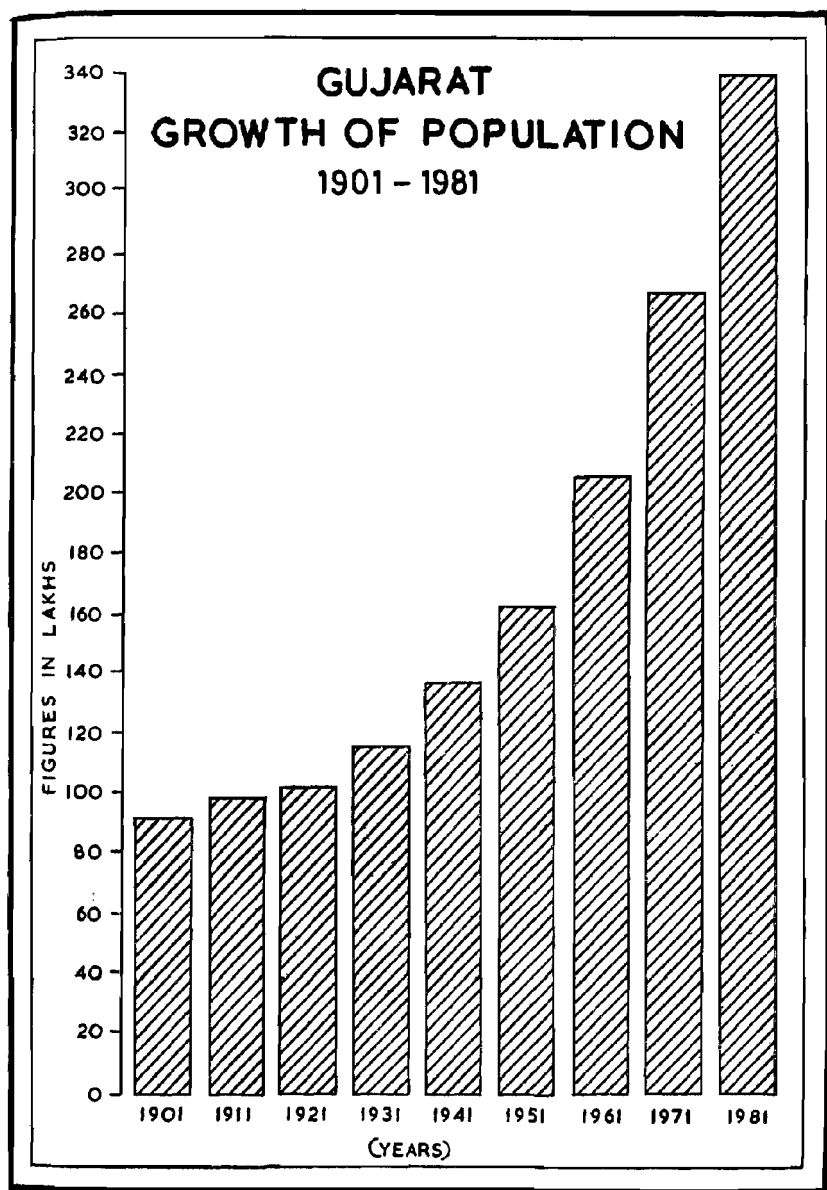
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Panch Mahals . . .	6.00	6.09	5.36	6.11	6.17	5.66
15	Vadodara . . .	5.66	5.79	5.39	5.53	5.73	5.22
16	Bharuch . . .	5.69	5.75	5.41	5.50	5.53	5.38
17	Surat . . .	5.76	5.72	5.85	5.61	5.46	5.83
18	Valsad . . .	5.62	5.65	5.48	5.57	5.59	5.51
19	The Dangs . . .	5.32	5.32	..	5.15	5.15	..

It is observed that there is only a slight variation in the size of the average urban households in the various districts. In all cases it ranges between 5 to 6 members per household except Gandhinagar district where it is slightly below five (4.87) persons. The average size of urban household is somewhat higher than the State average in six districts, viz., Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Surat. Out of these, five districts are of Saurashtra region and Surat is only one district from the Southern region of the State. In rural areas, the pattern of average size of households shows slight difference. The average rural household in Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Junagadh and Panch Mahals consists of 6 members. In all other districts the membership of the average rural household is between 5 to 6 members.

Growth Rate of the Population

In the preceding paras we have been discussing the pattern of our distribution over the length and breadth of the State and now let us deal with the subject at which rate we are growing and its consequences likely to affect our future. The galloping rate of growth of world population is causing anxiety not only to the demographers and academic circles concerned with population but also to Governments which have to make provisions for food, clothing and shelter to the entire population. The estimated world population in 1970 was 3,632 millions and at the rate at which it is growing, it may well reach to 6,515 millions by the year 2000. The population of our country according to 1971 Census was 547,949,809 and in 1981 Census it stood at 685,184,692 and by the year 1991 and 2001 it may perhaps reach to 841,677,900 and 1,021,888,400 persons respectively. This means it will cross the figure of one billion population after two decades. The population of Gujarat at the last Census was 34,085,799 persons. It is expected to grow to 40,997,900 in 1991 and likely to reach the level of 46,530,700 persons in 2001.

The rapid growth of the population in all parts of the world, either in the world at macro level or in our country or our own



6 Growth of Population—Gujarat, 1901-1981 (Chart)

State at micro level, is causing great anxiety. The better living conditions and the advance of medical science and its facilities extended upto remote areas, has enhanced the longevity of life. This is one of the reasons for rapid growth of population. Our numbers have increased rapidly but our natural resources, food supplies, clothing, cement, steel and other requirements in general are not adequate to meet the demands of the growing population. In the present time and age, it is still possible to manage with the little that is available but whether we ourselves will eventually be the final course of the race is no longer a matter of speculation. It is high time to realise that unless we take immediate measures to restrain the rate of growth of our population a time will come when we ourselves will be the cause of our own ruin.

Now let us briefly examine the growth rate of our population since 1901 and see at what speed our population is growing.

In 1901 Census, the population of our country was 238,337,313. After a decade at the next Census in 1911, it grew to 252,055,470, making an increase of 5.73 per cent. Ten year later in 1921, it reduced to 251,239,492, registering a loss of 0.30 per cent during the decade between Censuses of 1911 to 1921. Further ten years later, at the next Census of 1931, the loss occurred during 1911 to 1921 was made up with the increase of 11.00 per cent and reached the total of 278,867,430. Since then the trend towards steady growth has continued. In 1941 Census, the growth rate registered was to the tune of 14.23 per cent, in 1951 Census it was 13.31 per cent, in 1961 Census 21.64 per cent, in 1971 Census 24.80 per cent and in 1981 Census it was marked at 25.00* per cent. The population at these Censuses has been 318,539,060 in 1941, 360,950,365 in 1951, 439,072,582 in 1961, 547,949,809 in 1971 and 685,184,692* in 1981. The problem of rapidly increasing population has become so much explosive and despite our nation's wide publicity and family planning programmes to reduce the growth rate of population, we have not succeeded to keep the rate down to the desired extent. The growth rate between two Censuses of 1971 and 1981 has remained higher than that of earlier Censuses. Our present population size is however sufficient cause of deep concern. It is therefore obvious that with our economic backwardness and limited resources we must check the trend of our growing population if we want to prosper and to attain a high standard of living.

The picture of growth of population of our own State is even more apprehensive than that of our Country. Our State came into existence in May 1960. The population of the areas now comprising Gujarat State was 9,094,748 in 1901. It reached

* Includes projected population of Assam.

9,803,587 in 1911 with an increase of 7.79 per cent. At the next Census in 1921 though the national population has shown a decreasing trend, the population of Gujarat State has registered an increasing trend. The national population has shown a decrease by 0.30 per cent in 1921 as against an increase of 3.79 per cent in Gujarat State. The next Census of 1931 has shown an increase of 12.92 per cent returning a population of 11,489,828. This rising trend has continued even in the subsequent decades. The percentage increase in 1941 was 19.25 per cent; in 1951; it was 18.69 per cent; in 1961 26.88 per cent; and in 1971 29.39 per cent. But in 1981 the decadal percentage increase is 27.67 per cent. That means the growth rate of population of the State in 1981 Census has shown a reverse trend by 1.72 per cent over the growth rate of 1971 Census. The actual figure of population of Gujarat at different Censuses was 13,701,551 in 1941, 16,282,657 in 1951, 20,633,350 in 1961, 26,697,475 in 1971 and 34,085,799 in 1981. Since 1911, the growth rate of population of Gujarat has remained invariably higher than the national rate. In 1911, the growth rate of our country as a whole was 5.73 per cent against which it was 7.79 per cent for our State. Further the growth rate at national level had shown a loss of 0.30 per cent in 1921 but there was 3.79 per cent gain in our State. In 1931, the growth rate of Gujarat was 12.92 per cent as against 11.00 per cent at national level. At the next Census in 1941 it was 19.25 at Gujarat level as against 14.23 at national level. In subsequent Censuses, the comparative figures are 18.69 per cent of Gujarat as against 13.31 per cent at the national level in 1951, 26.88 per cent as against 21.64 per cent in 1961, 29.39 per cent as against 24.80 per cent in 1971 and 27.67 per cent as against 25.00 per cent at the last Census of 1981.

If we look at the facts and figures of the rate at which the population of the country is expanding it becomes a cause for anxiety. Similarly, we in Gujarat have even more reason to be anxious on this account. The trend of the population growth rate has remained ever rising since 1921 but it has increased steeply after Independence. Normally this is true in case of developing countries and either our nation or our State cannot remain exception to it. This is mostly due to greatly improved medical and health services, better living standards, spread of education and reduction in certain types of diseases by which infant mortality rate has reduced. The research in pharmaceutical drugs and advancement in medical science has also played a significant role in reducing the death rate in our Country. It is, therefore, obvious that we have been caught in a vicious circle whereby our efforts should be to reduce the growth rate of our population in order to better the living standard of our people.

STATEMENT II.34
Districtwise growth rate since 1901

Sl. No.	Name of State/ District	Rate of Growth									
		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	GUJARAT STATE.	..	+7.79	+3.79	+12.92	+19.25	+18.69	+26.88	+29.39	+27.67	
1	Jamnagar .	..	+2.12	+0.01	+18.31	+21.71	+19.13	+34.29	+34.15	+25.35	
2	Rajkot .	..	+17.92	-0.65	+15.73	+17.83	+16.27	+29.94	+34.39	+28.88	
3	Surendranagar .	..	+12.39	+2.12	+9.92	+12.32	+17.99	30.97	+27.51	+22.32	
4	Bhavnagar .	..	+7.83	-1.85	+14.13	+21.68	+15.88	26.40	+25.54	+33.73	
5	Anreli .	..	+7.57	-0.47	+14.40	+20.57	+14.78	+24.01	+27.09	+27.14	
6	Junagadh .	..	+10.68	+7.90	+18.13	+26.24	+13.66	26.13	33.00	+26.80	
7	Kachchh .	..	+5.21	-5.63	+7.42	-2.42	+11.76	+22.70	+22.02	+23.58	
8	Banas Kantha	..	-4.26	+5.36	+8.27	+14.96	+26.90	+28.72	+27.03	+31.81	
9	Sabar Kantha .	..	+13.32	+10.23	+18.69	+17.15	+19.39	-34.29	-29.29	-26.49	
10	Mahesana .	..	-0.37	+8.22	+10.64	+13.38	+19.08	+21.63	+28.14	+21.81	
11	Gandhinagar .	..	+2.38	+7.50	+10.81	+26.16	+24.39	+14.51	+46.39	+44.08	
12	Ahmadabad .	..	+5.20	+6.80	+10.98	+38.70	+28.66	+32.55	+36.62	+33.17	
13	Kheda .	..	-2.00	+1.57	+8.79	+18.97	+20.66	+22.64	+23.96	+22.99	
14	Panch Mahals	..	+29.29	+16.35	+19.01	+15.06	+19.55	+29.85	+25.86	+25.58	
15	Vadodara,	..	+18.05	+8.32	+16.38	+19.02	+15.92	-26.02	+29.64	+29.19	
16	Bharuch .	..	+14.60	+1.53	+13.33	+19.41	+10.40	+24.31	+24.40	+16.84	
17	Surat .	..	+6.94	+0.38	+9.94	+20.64	+18.66	+25.72	+36.01	+39.53	
18	Valsad .	..	+6.94	+0.38	+9.94	+20.64	+18.66	+21.38	+25.57	+24.17	
19	The Dangs	..	+57.78	-16.54	+38.74	+20.13	+17.51	+51.36	+31.60	+20.68	

Uptil now we have made the comparison of growth rate of our State with the national level but it will be of great interest to see the growth rate at the district level in our State. The above statement will give you a complete idea of the growth rate of the population both at State level as a whole as well as individual district level since 1901. It will be seen from the data given in The statement that in 1911 Census except Mahesana, Banas Kantha and Kheda districts, all districts of the State have registered an increase in growth of population. At the next Census in 1921 five districts, viz., Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Amreli, Kachchh and The Dangs have registered a decline in growth of population. After that in all subsequent Censuses from 1931 to 1981 none of the districts has registered a decline except Kachchh district by 2.42 per cent in 1941 Census. In general therefore it can be concluded that all the districts of the State have maintained uniform growth rate of population in various decades. In 1911 Census Banas Kantha district had registered the lowest growth rate with a loss of 4.26 per cent as against The Dangs district having the increase of 57.78 per cent being the highest among other districts of the State. At the next Census in 1921, The Dangs district which had registered the highest growth rate in previous Census had registered the lowest growth rate with a loss of 16.54 per cent whereas Panch Mahals district ranks first with 16.35 per cent increase among other districts. In 1931 Census The Dangs district again ranks first with the growth of 38.74 per cent whereas Kachchh district ranks last in the ladder with the growth rate of 7.42 per cent. At 1941 Census, Kachchh is the only district which had registered a loss of 2.42 per cent and Ahmadabad district had registered the highest growth rate of 38.70 per cent. Ahmadabad district has again maintained its first rank with the growth rate of 28.66 per cent in 1951 Census whereas Bharuch district had registered the lowest growth rate of 10.40 per cent. In 1961 Census Gandhinagar District was the last in rank with 14.51 per cent increase as against The Dangs district stood at the top in growth of population with 51.36 per cent. At 1971 Census, the smallest district of Gandhinagar had registered the highest growth rate among other districts with 46.39 per cent and Kachchh district ranks last with 22.02 per cent increase. In the last Census of 1981 Gandhinagar district still remained first among other districts of the State with the growth rate of 44.08 per cent and Bharuch was the last with 16.84 per cent increase in population.

During the span of eighty years from 1901 to 1981 Censuses Gujarat State has registered a growth rate of 274.79 per cent increase in population. But at the district level The Dangs district

though it is backward and inhabited by tribal population, has registered the highest growth rate of 520.00 per cent followed by Ahmadabad district with 436.65 per cent increase as against which Kachchh district has the lowest growth rate of 115.19 per cent increase and next to that is Kheda district which has registered a growth rate of 190.68 per cent increase in population.

The graph depicted in illustration No.5 shows the rising trend of the population of Gujarat State since 1901. This graph as well as our discussion given in the preceding chapters concerning the growth rate of population alarm us about the rapid growth of population of the country as a whole and also of the State, cautioning us about the immediate need to take effective/preventive measures to control the growth of population at all levels right from now. Otherwise, it will be too late to solve the problems mounting in front of us and a day will come when all our efforts to find the solutions which seem possible and easier today may become futile in future. So it has become a problem not only for the Government but also for all enlightened citizens. It falls more upon the individual citizen who has to invoke his sense of responsibility towards the nation and society of the present and future. The time has ripened to wage war against this dragon of growing population.

Disabled Population

After Independence, an attempt has been made for the first time to collect the information on the disabled population during the Census Operations in the whole country. During 1981 Census, some important data on the physically handicapped persons such as Totally Blind, Totally Crippled and Totally Dumb were collected during Houselisting Operations. These statistics will serve as a frame for the future surveys on the causes of its occurrence and its preventive measures for the aforesaid different categories of physical disability. The information on physically handicapped persons in the household was recorded in the 1981 Houselist Schedule.

In Gujarat State 68,399 persons were enumerated as suffering from three types of physical disabilities, out of which 23,442 are totally blind, 32,386 totally crippled and 12,571 totally dumb. In other words, on an average there are 20 disabled persons per 10,000 persons in the State of which 7 are totally blind, 10 totally crippled and 3 totally dumb.

It is noticed that out of total physically handicapped persons enumerated in 1981 Census in Gujarat 34.27 per cent are totally blind, 47.35 per cent are totally crippled and 18.38 per cent totally dumb.

If we look at the spread of the physically disabled persons down to the district level, it is observed that in Kachchh district 51.09 per cent of the totally handicapped persons is constituted by totally blind. This is closely followed by Banas Kantha district with 49.26 per cent and The Dangs District with 40.91 per cent. The lowest percentage of 21.71 is recorded in Gandhinagar district followed by Sabar Kantha district with 22.62 per cent.

The percentages in respect of totally crippled persons out of the totally handicapped persons vary from 34.09 per cent in The Dangs district to 68.38 per cent in Gandhinagar district. The other districts, where the proportions are above 50 per cent, are Bhavnagar (51.35%), Sabar Kantha (56.62%), Mahesana (56.40%), Ahmadabad (52.77%) and Kheda (50.25%). Further the percentages of totally dumb persons among the totally disabled population are lowest in all districts except Valsad district where the percentage is the highest being 36.57. The lowest percentage of 9.91 is found in Gandhinagar district followed by Kachchh with 14.46 per cent and Banas Kantha with 15.41 per cent. The districts with the percentage above 20 per cent are Sabar Kantha (20.76%), Panch Mahals (20.38%), Surat (20.87%), Valsad (36.57%) and The Dangs (25.00). If we compare the percentages of physically handicapped persons that have been enumerated in rural and urban areas, it is observed that the percentage of totally blind persons is only 29.67 per cent in urban areas as compared to 35.49 per cent enumerated in rural part of the State. Whereas a reverse picture is noticed in respect of totally crippled persons where the percentage of 51.95 in urban areas is quite high as compared to the percentage of 46.14 in rural areas. In case of totally dumb persons no significant difference is observed.

These figures have posed a challenge to the Medical Science and provide a frame for future survey to find out the causes of its occurrence and to recommend its preventive measures to restrict the increase in numbers of physically disabled persons.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

As we all know that India is a country of villages and the vast majority of our population live in villages. It has been said that the soul of India still lives in its villages. This observation is supported by the fact that 77 out of every 100 Indians live in villages and only 23 are residing in towns and cities. Whereas in Gujarat 69 out of every 100 persons live in the villages and the remaining 31 reside in the towns and cities according to 1981 Census.

Since today urbanization is considered as essential aspect of progress, the distinction between a rural and urban area is important. It is believed that towns and cities function as centres for the diffusion of knowledge, education and technology and that they influence in growth and development of socio-economic life of the neighbouring areas. Keeping this in view it has become customary to divide the population at the Census of every country into two broad categories, namely, rural and urban. This being so, let us therefore examine in detail these two components of our population with respect to distribution patterns, density, size of households and such other related aspects. For our purpose, the population living in villages is termed as rural while those living in towns and cities as urban. For more scientific purposes, the rural and urban conditions are more specifically defined and we shall be examining them in the subsequent paras.

At the outset let us see as to what constitutes an urban area or in other words what are the characteristics a place must possess to classify it in the category of urban.

Till 1951 Census there was no uniform criterion prescribed to distinguish urban areas from rural areas in our country. Therefore, the definition of town varied from state to state and a place was treated as urban if in the opinion of the State Government or the Superintendent of Census Operations, it was deemed to possess urban characteristics. The increasing importance attached to the study of urbanisation with different aspects required a uniform criteria to be applied strictly to define the concept of a "town". The scientific method to define the concept of town was uniformly adopted at the 1961 Census. In 1961 Census town was defined as a place having a municipality or a cantonment or a

place with a population of 5,000 and over, if 75 per cent of its male population pursued non-agricultural activities and having a density of population atleast 400 persons per Sq. Km. These criteria were applied in respect of places other than municipalities or cantonments with reference to their population of previous Census. There were, however, certain exceptional cases where an area had a population of less than 5,000 but possessed definite urban characteristics. These were newly founded industrial complex with large urban Housing settlements or place of tourist or pilgrim importance where all civic amenities were available. Similarly certain industrial estates which were declared as Notified Industrial Area under statutory act were treated as urban in 1981 Census by virtue of its legality even though they may not fulfil other conditions laid down to qualify the place as urban area.

Like previous Censuses of 1961 and 1971, the list of urban areas for the purpose of 1981 Census was finalised in consultation with the State Government and got approved by the Registrar General, India. The criteria applied for the purpose of determining any place as urban at 1981 Census were as follows:

- (a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board, a notified area or a town committee etc.;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ;
 - (ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;
 - (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. or 1000 persons per sq. mile;
 - (iv) in the opinion of the Director of Census Operations any other place where predominant urban characteristics are noticed.

The urban criterion of 1981 Census varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 Censuses in that the males working in activities such as Forestry, Fishing, Logging, etc., were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and therefore contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1961 and 1971 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated at par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion.

It is obvious that India is still largely a country of villages where the bulk of its population depends upon agriculture as its main activity. It is therefore not surprising that 77 per cent of the national population is classified as rural and only 23 per cent is

classified as urban. In our State the picture of rural population slightly differs from that of national level. In Gujarat 69 per cent of the population is rural and 31 per cent is urban.

As we have seen earlier that urbanisation is one of the indices of measurement of progress and economic development, let us now examine the extent of urbanisation in the various states of our country. Gujarat is one of the highly urbanised States of India. In Maharashtra the proportion of urban population is 35.03 per cent and in Tamil Nadu 32.95 per cent of total population live in towns and cities. In Gujarat 31.10 per cent live in urban areas. Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have registered a higher percentage of urban population than that of Gujarat in 1981. Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal have registered less percentage of urban population than that of Gujarat State but the percentages of their urban population are above the national average of 23.31 per cent. In Karnataka, 28.89 persons per hundred, in Punjab 27.68 persons, in West Bengal 26.47 persons per hundred live in urban areas. In case of Andhra Pradesh the percentage of urban population is 23.32 which is equivalent to 23.31 per cent at national level. In Pondicherry and Goa, Daman & Diu Union Territories, the corresponding figures are 52.28 per cent and 32.37 per cent respectively. The case of the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi is slightly different in the sense that these two territories cover a limited area and support strictly the people engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. In Chandigarh 93.63 per cent of the total population is urban. Similarly the corresponding proportion in Delhi is 92.73 per cent. In sixteen states and union territories, the proportion of the urban population is lower than the national average. The lowest proportion of the urban population is noticed in Arunachal Pradesh, where it is 6.56 per cent, followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 6.67 per cent and Himachal Pradesh with 7.61 per cent. Among States, the lowest proportion of urban population is noticed in Assam, which is 10.29* per cent. It is followed by Tripura with 10.99 per cent, Orissa with 11.79 and Bihar with 12.47 per cent. Thus it is interesting to note that amongst the States excluding the Union Territories, the proportion of urban population in Gujarat is the third highest in the Country which is next only to Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Generally speaking it has become customary to present the Census data by rural and urban areas. In the foregoing paragraphs, we have discussed that the moment a place acquires

* Based on projected population.

urban characteristics and fulfils the standards laid down for the conferment of urban status, it ceases to be rural and is treated as urban. Now, let us see what precisely a village is. A village is an area which has separately demarcated boundary and is considered as an independent unit for collection of revenue and administration purposes. Every inch of land in Gujarat is surveyed one and it falls in one village or other. Thus, each such unit separately demarcated and administered as an independent unit and having its distinct boundary and maintaining its own separate revenue accounts is a village. It may have or may not have hamlet(s). In tribal areas, it is consisted of cluster of different hamlets. Mostly a village is a compact settlement of population. As such the population living in such administrative units is known as rural population.

Each of the revenue villages notified by the Revenue Department of the State was given a location code in Arabic numbers. Similarly, the urban areas were given a location code in Roman numerals. Location code number is a method adopted in Census to identify different levels of administrative units in rural and urban areas. It was observed that the non-municipal areas of the towns which were basically rural in characteristics were treated as rural areas. There were nine such areas in the State shown as under :—

Sr. No.	District	Taluka	L.C. No.	Name of Rural Area
1	2	3	4	5
1	Junagadh . . .	Patan-Veraval	101	Patan (Rural)
			102	Veraval (Rural)
2	Kachchh . . .	Mandvi	91	Mandvi (Rural)
3	Banas Kantha . . .	Palanpur	191	Palanpur (Rural)
4	Mahesana . . .	Visnagar	60	Visnagar (Rural)
		Vijapur	108	Vijapur (Rural)
5	Ahmadabad . . .	Ahmadabad City	18	Sahijpur Bogha (Rural)
		Taluka		
		Virangam	158	Virangam (Rural)
6	Bharuch . . .	Nandod	205	Rajpipla (Rural)

All the nine non-municipal areas were also assigned location code numbers of rural areas.

Like 1971 Census, a concept of urban agglomeration was also adopted for the 1981 Census for maintaining comparability with the data of 1971 Census. It is seen that statutory limits of the core town or city are not always real urban limits of the said town or city. Due to expansion of town or city, suburbs on the periphery of the town or city are created. In other words, the projections of the town or city enter into rural limits of the adjoining villages or there may be contiguous out-growths in the non-municipal area of the town. Some times the areas like railway colonies, university campus, military areas etc. developed in the locality lying outside the statutory limits of the city or town but adjoining to it were not qualified to be treated as towns independently but they formed a continuous spread of the city or town. All such cases were treated as constituting one urban unit and are called urban agglomeration. There were in all 30 such units treated as urban agglomerations for 1981 Census which included cities and other size class towns.

Total number of inhabited villages in Gujarat is 18,114 of various population sizes. Out of these 18,114 inhabited villages, 49 villages have population 10,000 and above, 418 villages between 5,000-9,999, 2,725 villages between 2,000-4,999, 5,108 villages between 1,000-1,999, 4,956 villages between 500-999, 3,472 villages between 200-499 and 1,386 villages have population below 200. Thus, we can conclude that greater concentration of population is seen in villages having population size of 1,000-4,999 which claim 64.64 per cent of the rural population of the State. The percentage of those living in the villages of less than 500 population comes to 5.86 per cent of the total rural population. The villages of the smallest size of less than 200 claim only 0.68 per cent of total rural population while those in the group of 200-499 have 5.18 per cent of the total rural population. 2.59 per cent population is claimed by the villages having population size of 10,000 and above. Amreli, Kachchh, Bharuch and The Dangs districts did not have a single village having population 10,000 and more.

It is note-worthy that 57.60 per cent population of The Dangs district resides in the small size (below 500) villages, 31.04 per cent resides in medium size (500-1999) villages and only 11.36 per cent in large size (2000 and above) villages. An entirely different situation is noticed in Kheda district where only 1.13 per cent of rural population is residing in small size villages, 22.37 per cent in medium size villages and 76.50 per cent in large or very large size villages.

By regrouping the seven categories of villages into small, medium, large and very large according to the size of their population, the following pattern emerges.

Group	Percentage of Population		
	1981	1971	1961
Below 500 (Small)	5.86	9.12	14.25
500—1999 (Medium)	46.03	51.48	54.26
2000—4999 (Large)	34.02	29.94	25.12
5000 and above (Very Large)	14.09	9.46	6.37

Predominance of medium size villages having population 500—1999 is seen in Gujarat which accounts for 46.03 per cent of the rural population of the State in 1981. It is also observed from the figures of two previous Censuses that medium size villages claim almost about more than half of the rural population of the State. The large size villages having population 2000 and over claim 48.11 per cent of the rural population of the State in 1981. It is also observed that the population under small size villages has been decreasing continuously from 14.25 per cent in 1961 Census to 5.86 per cent in 1981 Census; as against this the proportion of population under the large size villages over 2000 has been increasing from 31.49 per cent to 48.11 per cent during the span of 20 years. The medium size villages (500-1999) show a declining trend in their population.

In contrast, the population of 26,780 persons is found in the largest village of the State. The population of each of the ten largest villages in the State varies between 14,000 to 27,000 persons. The density of each of these villages except one is also above 400 per Km² and literacy rate is quite high. The names of the ten largest villages of the State, their population and area, the density, sex ratio and literacy in each are tabulated in the Statement III.1 given below.

STATEMENT III.1
Ten Largest Villages in the State

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Taluka	District	Area of Village in Km ²		Population		Density per Km ²		Sex Ratio	Literacy
				Persons	Males	Females	Ratio	Density	Sex Ratio		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Chaklasi . . .	Nadiad	Kheda	25.31	26,780	14,007	12,773	1,058	912	49.31	
2	Ode . . .	Anand	Kheda	32.98	17,827	9,266	8,561	541	924	57.14	
3	Bhayavadar . . .	Upleta	Rajkot	93.75	17,772	8,994	8,778	190	976	60.75	
4	Samarkha . . .	Anand	Kheda	21.27	16,449½	8,556	7,893	773	923	54.63	
5	Anklao . . .	Borsad	Kheda	21.32	16,437	8,744	7,693	771	880	50.45	
6	Chorwad . . .	Malia	Junagadh	21.54	16,212	8,269	7,943	753	961	30.94	
7	Jhalod . . .	Jhalod	Panch Mahals	19.02	16,136	8,123	8,013	848	986	48.75	
8	Karamsad . . .	Anand	Kheda	16.97	15,896	8,218	7,678	937	934	62.95	
9	Mahudha . . .	Nadiad	Kheda	13.81	14,974	7,712	7,262	1,084	942	58.39	
10	Sarsa . . .	Anand	Kheda	22.62	14,350	7,631	6,719	634	880	58.17	

It seems from the above figures that the population of all these villages is above 14,000. Their area is ranging in between 13 to 33 Km², except in Bhayavadar it is 93.75 Km². The density of all these villages except Bhayavadar is above 400 persons per Km². Similarly, the literacy rate is also quite good in all these villages except Chorwad village of Malia taluka of Junagadh district. The sex ratio of these villages is also above 880 females per 1000 males.

It will be worthwhile to note that the size of population alone has nothing to do with the distinction between rural and urban. There are nine towns of the State each having a population below 5,000 persons. In comparison with each of the ten largest villages having a population above 14,000, there are 101 towns whose population is below 14,000 which shows that size of population is not the only criterion to classify a place from rural into urban.

The size of villages both in geographical area as well as in population will vary from place to place. The size of the village site either bigger or smaller can be assumed from the number of habitations or the houses built in the village. Let us, therefore, examine the distribution of our villages by rural occupied residential houses. Statement III.2 depicts the distribution of villages in each district by size class of rural occupied residential houses.

STATEMENT III.2

Districtwise distribution of villages by size class of rural occupied residential houses

Sl. No.	State/District	Total No. of Talukas	Total No. of Villages*	Size class of occupied residential houses									Occupied Villages without 4999	residential houses
				Less than 100	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 1999	2000 to 4999			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
GUJARAT STATE														
		184	18,114	6,089	5,252	2,894	1,473	815	1,263	303	24	1		
1	Jamnagar	10	693	222	237	120	48	27	34	5	..	..		
2	Rajkot	13	854	217	292	173	68	42	46	13	3	..		
3	Surendranagar	9	648	225	213	112	47	18	29	4	..	..		
4	Bhavnagar	12	866	205	300	168	86	37	65	5	..	..		
5	Anreli	10	595	136	207	123	56	31	37	5	..	..		
6	Junagadh	15	1,071	307	362	176	106	48	64	7	1	..		
7	Kachehh	9	887	438	212	95	54	30	49	9	..	..		
8	Banas Kantha	11	1,368	459	474	241	90	29	61	14	..	..		
9	Sabar Kantha	10	1,359	602	374	171	89	51	60	11	1	..		
10	Mahesana	11	1,089	165	276	216	134	92	159	46	1	..		
11	Gandhinagar	1	75	5	8	15	11	9	14	12	1	..		
12	Ahmadabad	7	653	103	170	141	76	59	90	13	1	..		

STATEMENT III.2—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	Kheda	.	10	965	116	181	170	122	194	77	13	..
14	Panch Mahals	.	11	1,895	808	499	301	122	74	78	1	..
15	Vadodara	.	12	1,651	772	487	177	83	39	72	1	..
16	Bharuch	.	11	1,123	502	343	120	71	29	48	..	1
17	Surat	.	13	1,190	398	363	204	92	48	68	17	..
18	Valsad	.	8	821	143	212	170	118	60	94	23	..
19	The Dangs	.	1	311	266	42	1	..	..	1	..	..

* Excluding uninhabited villages and those given Urban status or forming parts of Urban agglomeration.

Let us see from the above statement that out of 18,114 inhabited villages of the State, only one village of Bharuch district is entirely houseless. 6,089 villages have less than 100 occupied residential houses; 5,252 villages have between 100 and 199 residential houses. There are 2,894 villages where the number of residential houses vary in between 200 to 299, 1,473 villages fall in the range of 300 to 399 residential houses and 815 villages have the residential houses in the range of 400 to 499. There are 1,263 villages in the next higher range of 500 to 999 residential houses. 327 villages have the number of residential houses above 1,000 of which, 303 villages have the residential houses in between 1,000, to 1,999 and only 24 villages have residential houses ranging from 2,000 and 4,999. It is interesting to note that the majority of the villages fall in the range of smaller size of residential houses. Out of 18,114 inhabited villages of the State, 11,341 villages or 62.61 per cent have residential houses less than 200 as against 6,772 or 37.39 per cent villages have the residential houses above 200 and one village is entirely houseless. Let us make it clear to the reader that the villages upgraded as urban and those forming the part of urban agglomeration and uninhabited villages have not been accounted for the purpose of our discussion on the distribution of villages by size class of rural occupied residential houses.

Urban Areas

We have seen in the preceding paras that the criterion for defining a place as urban in 1981 was by and large the same as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variations. As a result of the application of scientific definition of urban areas, the total number of towns in the state stands at 255. Accordingly, 31.10 per cent of the total population of Gujarat lives in cities/towns and 68.90 per cent in villages. The rural population occupies 97.57 per cent of the total geographical area of the State while the urban population occupies only 2.43 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. This means that out of every 100 Km² of the geographical area of the State, 98 Km² is under rural and only 2 Km² is under urban category. The much higher density of population in urban areas is supported by the fact that only 2.43 per cent of the total geographical area of the State accommodates 31.10 per cent urban population of the State.

We have also seen that the urbanisation is one of the indices of measurement of economic progress of the concerned area. In this context, let us see the degree of urbanisation in the various districts of the State. It will not surprise us to learn that Ahmadabad district

is the most highly urbanised district of the State. 71.76 per cent of total population of Ahmadabad district is urban. It is true that the number of towns in Ahmadabad district is the highest in the whole State and also these towns attract more people from rural to the urban areas in a greater degree than that may be true in the case of the other districts of the State. It is followed by Surat, Rajkot and Jamnagar districts where the percentage of a urban population is 42.76, 41.29 and 37.44 per cent respectively. Surat ranks second, Rajkot third and Jamnagar fourth in terms of urbanisation. The percentage of urban population in Vadodara and Bhavnagar districts is also higher than the State level average of 31.10 per cent. In Vadodara district, the percentage of urban population is 37.16 per cent and in Bhavnagar district, it is 33.29 per cent. In Junagadh district the extent of urbanisation is just close to the State level average. 30.46 per cent of total population of Junagadh district is living in town. The percentage of urban population of remaining 11 districts is lower than the State level average. The lowest percentage of urban population 8.64 per cent is recorded in Banas Kantha district, followed by Sabar Kantha with 9.90 per cent, Panch Mahals with 11.09 per cent and Bharuch with 18.63 per cent. In Mahesana district the percentage of urban population is 20.07 per cent. Kheda district has recorded slightly higher percentage of 20.11 than that of Mahesana district. In Amreli and Gandhinagar districts the percentage of urban population is 20.42 and 21.60 per cent respectively. The percentages of urban population of Valsad, Kachchh and Surendranagar districts are in between 21.92 per cent and 28.72 per cent. In absence of any urban centre in The Dangs district it is entirely rural. It is noticed in the preceding paragraph that both the highest number of 30 urban centres and the highest percentage of 71.76 per cent urban population are noticed in Ahmadabad district. On the other hand, the next in order of urban centres are Junagadh and Valsad districts each having 22 towns but they have recorded lower percentages of urban population than the State level average of 31.10 per cent. They stand at 7th and 10th in the rank in the matter of degree of urbanisation. Surat with 21 urban centres ranks second having 42.76 per cent urban population in the State. There are 19 urban centres in Vadodara district, 18 in Kheda district, 17 in Jamnagar district, 16 in Bhavnagar district, 14 in Mahesana district, 12 each in Rajkot and Amreli districts, 11 in Surendranagar district, 10 in Kachchh district, 9 in Panch Mahals, 8 each in Sabar Kantha and Bharuch districts and 5 in Banas Kantha district. Gandhinagar is a single urban centre district of the State. Out of the total 255 urban centres (towns) of the State, North, Central and South Gujarat regions cover about 60 per cent of the total urban centres and the rest are found in the districts of the Saurashtra region and Kachchh district.

The following six classes of towns are recognised according to the size of the population.

<i>Size Class</i>	<i>Population range</i>
I	100,000 and above
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

According to Indian Census convention, places possessing population of 100,000 and over either individually or in a group of towns as an urban agglomeration have been classified as cities. But for our purpose, the constituents of an urban agglomeration are reckoned as separate town in their own right and have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration as a single unit. Where, however, urban agglomeration were formed with out-growth(s), the population of such out-growth(s) was added to the town whose out-growth it was. The combined population of town and out-growth(s) was taken for determination of the size class of this town in this chapter. Accordingly, the distribution of towns of Gujarat classified by population range is tabulated in the below statement :

STATEMENT III.3

Distribution of towns by population range classification, 1981

Class	Population Range	No. of towns in each range
1	2	3
I	100,000 and above	11
II	50,000 to 99,999	27
III	20,000 to 49,999	57
IV	10,000 to 19,999	86
V	5,000 to 9,999	61
VI	Below 5,000	13
TOTAL		255

Looking to the above figures, it is observed that the number of towns having population 20,000 and above is 95 while the number of towns having population less than 20,000 is as high as 160. Out of these 95 towns with a population of 20,000 and above, only 11 towns are in class I, 27 in class II and 57 in class III. Of the remaining 160 towns, 86 are in class IV, 61 in class V and only 13 in class VI. The majority of towns falls in class IV whereas the lowest number of towns is recorded in class I. It is observed that the majority of the towns in the State are small towns having population less than 20,000. Now let us see the degree and quality of urbanisation reflected in individual district of the State. It has already been observed earlier in this Chapter that the highest urbanisation is found in Ahmadabad district both in terms of percentage and total number of towns. 71.76 per cent of the population of Ahmadabad district lives in 30 urban centres. Of these 30 towns, one is a class I city with a population 100,000 and above, 2 in class II, 12 in class III, 7 in class IV, 4 each in class V and VI. This shows that the towns of Ahmadabad district are distributed in all the six size classes. We see, therefore, that the high proportion of urbanisation in the district is a true index of consistent trend of economic prosperity the district has gained in last few decades.

The second highest urbanised district is Surat, where 42.76 per cent population lives in 21 towns of the district. There is only one city in Surat district having population 100,000 and above. There is no town in Class II and 5 towns each are in Class III and IV. 9 towns of the district fall in class V and 1 in Class VI. The majority of towns thus fall in the population range of less than 20,000. Surat is an ancient city and is famous for Jari, diamond cutting and power looms industry. Udhana, Karanj, Limbayat, Vyara and Bardoli are among other towns in the district which play a significant role in the life of the surrounding countryside.

Rajkot district which enjoyed the second rank in urbanisation in 1971 Census stood third in rank in 1981 Census with 41.29 per cent urban population to total population of the District. The district consists of only one city in Class I, 5 towns in Class II, 1 in Class III, 2 in Class IV and 3 in Class V and none of the towns is classified in Class VI. The majority of the towns thus fall in the population range of 20,000 and above. Most of the towns particularly Gondal, Dhoraji, Morvi, Jetpur, Upleta and Wankar are well-developed urban centres both industrially and commercially.

In Jamnagar district, the fourth in the rank of urbanisation 37.44 per cent of population lives in towns and a city. There are 17 urban centres in the district, of which, one is a Class I city,

2 in Class III, 9 in Class IV, 4 in Class V and one in Class VI. None of the urban centres is classified in Class II in the district. Though the degree of urbanisation is the fourth highest in the State, the quality of urbanisation is different from that found in Ahmadabad and Rajkot districts. As many as 13 in number out of 17 towns in the district fall in the population range of 5,000 to 20,000. Therefore, the high degree of urbanisation of Jamnagar district may be more due to the large number of urban centres rather than the quality of urban life at these centres.

Vadodara district is fifth in rank in terms of urbanisation where 37.16 per cent of its population lives in 19 urban centres. There is only one city in Class I, 2 towns in Class III, 4 towns in Class IV, 11 in Class V and one in Class VI. None of the urban centres is classified in Class II. Vadodara city is the third largest city of the State and centre not only of well organised urban society but also of industry, trade and commerce of sizeable proportion. It is one of those districts in the State where the quality of urbanisation is a real force in the life of the district as well as it is more real and genuine.

Bhavnagar district ranks next to Vadodara district in terms of urbanisation with 33.29 per cent of population living in 16 urban centres. Of these, 1 town is in Class I, 3 in Class II, 2 in Class III, 4 in Class IV and 6 in Class V and there is no urban centre in Class VI. Bhavnagar, Mahuva, Savarkundla, Palitana, Sihor and Botad function as real urban centres but the remaining towns fulfil only limited urban functions.

The percentage of urban population of Junagadh district is 30.46 per cent. It is consisted of 22 urban centres of the district. Of these two towns, viz., Junagadh and Porbandar are classified as Class I towns having population 100,000 and above. Only one town is classified as class II, 5 towns in Class III, 12 towns in Class IV and 2 towns in Class V. None of the urban centres is classified as Class VI town. This is the only district in the State where two Class I towns, viz., Junagadh and Porbandar are situated. It is observed that as large as 14 out of 22 towns fall in the population range of 5,000 to 19,999. However, large number of urban centres shoot up the urbanisation level figures of the district but majority of them are comparatively small towns.

In Surendranagar district, 28.72 per cent of its total population is urban. There are eleven urban centres in the district. The proportion of urban population of Kachchh district is 26.13 per cent which lives in 10 urban centres. None of the towns of both districts is classified in Class I and VI. The really important towns of the

district are Surendranagar, Dhrangadhra, Wadhwan and Limdi which function as real urban centres. In Kachchh district out of 10 towns Bhuj, Mandvi, Gandhidham and Kandla are important urban centres.

In the remaining nine districts, the degree of urbanisation is too low to be counted as an yardstick of progress in the district. The percentage of urban population of Valsad, Gandhinagar, Amreli, Kheda, Mahesana, Bharuch, Panch Mahals, Sabar Kantha and Banas Kantha districts is below 22 per cent which is also lower than the State average of 31·10 per cent. Though the total number of urban centres in Valsad (22) and Kheda (18) districts are higher than Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar districts, the degree of urbanisation is lower in both these districts. This also shows that the quality of urbanisation is far better in the districts of Saurashtra region than that noticed in the districts of Central and South Gujarat regions.

Let us now turn our attention to study the extent of urbanisation at taluka level. For this purpose, we will compare the percentage of urban population at taluka level with the district level average.

There are ten talukas in the Jamnagar district. Of these, one taluka, viz., Kalyanpur is entirely rural. Of the remaining nine talukas, the percentage of urban population of two talukas, viz., Jamnagar and Okhamandal is much higher than the district average of 37·44 per cent. In Jamnagar taluka the percentage to urban population is 70·70 per cent while in Okhamandal taluka it is 60·25 per cent. It can be said that the degree of urbanisation in these two talukas is very high in comparison to that of the remaining seven talukas. The lowest percentage of urban population is noticed in Lalpur taluka 10·91 per cent. The percentage of urban population of Khambhalia taluka (29·65 per cent) is little lower than the State average of 31·10 per cent. In Dhrol taluka, 25·38 per cent of its total population is urban. Percentages of the urban population of the remaining talukas are comparatively low.

In Rajkot district, 41·29 per cent of the district population is urban. There are thirteen talukas/mahals in the district. Of which, Kotda Sangani Mahal, Jam Kandorna Taluka, Lodhika Mahal and Maliya taluka are entirely rural. Three out of the remaining nine talukas of the district have higher percentage of urban population than the district level average. These are Rajkot with 78·55 per cent, Jetpur with 42·58 per cent and Dhoraji with 51·24 per cent urban population. Out of the remaining six talukas, two

talukas have registered the percentages of urban population which are quite close to that of the State level average. These are Gondal with 31.42 per cent and Upleta with 32.18 per cent. Morvi with 32.67 per cent has registered a slightly higher percentage of urban population than the state level average. Paddhari taluka has registered the lowest percentage of 9.24 per cent of urban population in the district. Jasdan taluka follows Paddhari with 16.22 per cent. 26.30 per cent of total population of Wankaner taluka is urban. Thus the urban population of six talukas of the district has registered higher percentage than the State level average. Though there are only 12 number of towns in this district, it ranks third in the extent of urbanisation in the State.

There are nine talukas in Surendranagar district and its 28.72 per cent population resides in urban areas. Three talukas have exceeded the district level average. They are Wadhwan with 63.23 per cent, Chotila with 29.00 per cent and Dhrangadhra with 37.38 per cent. The lowest percentage of urban population is registered in Halvad taluka, which is only 14.62 per cent. Dasada taluka follows with 15.42 per cent. The percentages of urban population of Limdi and Sayla talukas are slightly higher than that of Dasada taluka. It is 17.29 per cent and 17.04 per cent respectively. Next higher percentage of 19.35 per cent is registered in Lakhtar taluka followed by Chotila taluka with 29.00 per cent. Muli taluka is entirely rural. Thus, only two talukas, namely, Wadhwan and Dhrangadhra have registered higher percentage of urban population than the district as well as State level averages.

In Bhavnagar district, 33.29 per cent of the total population is urban. There are twelve talukas in the district. Of these, only two talukas of the district have crossed the State as well as district level averages. They are Bhavnagar taluka with 77.84 per cent and Botad with 43.12 per cent. The percentage of urban population of Bhavnagar taluka is more than the double of district average. In four talukas of the district, viz., Mahuva, Kundla, Palitana and Sihor, the percentage of urban population is more than 20 per cent. The percentages of urban population of Kundla and Palitana talukas are identical which is 24.68 per cent. The figures of urbanisation for Mahuva and Sihor talukas are 21.23 per cent and 22.73 per cent respectively. As against this remaining 4 talukas and two mahals of the district have registered lower percentages of urban population which are below 20 per cent. Among 4 talukas and two mahals the lowest percentage of 8.07 per cent is registered by Talaja, followed by Gadhada with 12.96 per cent, Ghogha with 13.87 per cent, Gariadhar with 17.09 per cent, Vallabhipur with 17.30 per cent, and Umralla with 18.74 per cent.

There are ten talukas/mahals in Amreli district: 20.42 per cent of total population of the district is urban. Two mahals, namely, Khambha and Lilia are entirely rural. Out of remaining seven talukas and one mahal the percentages of urban population of five talukas and one mahal are higher than the district average. It is Amreli taluka which has registered a higher percentage of urban population (33.05 per cent) than the State average. Lathi taluka with the percentage of 25.01 per cent ranks next to Amreli taluka. Dhari taluka with 23.52 per cent urban population ranks third. The figures of urban population of Rajula, Jafrabad and Kunkavav-Vadia talukas/mahals are 20.43 per cent, 22.90 per cent and 21.37 per cent respectively. 13.27 per cent of total population of Babra taluka is urban, which is the lowest in the district. The extent of urbanisation in Kodinar taluka with 15.64 per cent is higher than that of Babra taluka.

In Junagadh district, 30.46 per cent of the total population lives in urban areas. There are fifteen talukas in the district. Next to Ahmadabad this district have a total number of 22 towns. Out of 15 talukas/mahals of the district, Bhachau mahals is entirely rural. Junagadh with 55.98 per cent is the highest urbanised taluka of the district, followed by Porbandar with 49.20 per cent, Patan-Veraval with 40.41 per cent and Ranavav with 37.88 per cent. Malia with 9.01 per cent has registered the lowest percentage of urban population in the district which is closely followed by Visavadar with 11.72 per cent and Talala with 11.96 per cent. The figures of the remaining talukas/mahals fall in between 15 and 30 per cent. In order of sequence they are Manavadar with 29.76 per cent, Vanthali with 28.95 per cent, Mangrol with 26.49 per cent, Keshod with 23.44 per cent, Kutiyana with 22.48 per cent, Mendarda with 18.47 per cent and Una with 16.93 per cent. Thus, out of 15 talukas/mahals of the district, four talukas, viz., Junagadh, Porbandar, Patan-Veraval and Ranavav have crossed the State as well as the district average.

There are seven talukas sharing a total of ten urban centres in Kachchh district. 26.13 per cent of total population of the district is urban. Two talukas, Lakpat and Nakhatrana are entirely rural. The extent of urbanisation in the district is lower than the State average. Two talukas, viz Anjar with 62.22 per cent and Bhuj with 37.66 per cent of urban population exceed the State as well as district averages. The degree of urbanisation is the lowest in Rapar taluka, which is 7.79 per cent, followed by Abdasa taluka with 9.01 per cent and Bhachau with 13.89 per cent. The figures of urbanisation of the remaining two talukas, viz., Mundra and Mandvi are 16.05 per cent and 24.68 per cent respectively.

The extent of urbanisation in Banas Kantha district is only 8.64 per cent. It is one of the least urbanised districts of the State both in terms of degree of urbanisation as well as in total number of urban centres. There are five urban centres spread out in only four talukas of the district. Out of eleven talukas, seven talukas are entirely rural. They are Vadgam, Kankrej, San'alpur, Deodar, Vav, Dhanera and Danta talukas. This is one of the reasons for the lower degree of urbanisation. The percentages of urban population of all the four talukas are above the district average but none of them reaches the State average. The highest proportion of urban population is registered in Radhanpur taluka which is 26.04 per cent. Patanpur taluka with 22.08 per cent stands next to it. The lowest proportion of 9.03 per cent is noticed in Tharad taluka followed by Deesa taluka with 16.02 per cent.

Like Banas Kantha district, Sabar Kantha district is also one of the least urbanised districts of the State both in terms of extent of urbanisation and also in total number of urban centres. Only 9.90 per cent of the total population of the district is urban. Three out of ten talukas in the district are entirely rural. They are Vijaynagar, Bhiloda and Bayad talukas. Eight urban centres are shared by seven talukas. Out of seven urbanised talukas, the proportion of urban population of four talukas is higher than the district average. Of these 4 talukas, Himatnagar taluka has registered 21.21 per cent of its total population as urban followed by Modasa with 16.66 per cent. The proportions of urban population of Prantij and Khedbrahma talukas are 14.32 per cent and 10.94 per cent respectively. The lowest degree of urbanisation is noticed in Meghraj taluka. It is 7.06 per cent. It is closely followed by Malpur with 7.32 per cent. Next to it comes Idar taluka with 8.12 per cent. Thus three talukas of the district could not cross over ten per cent of their total population as an urban population and also none of the talukas in the district touches the State level average.

The proportion of urban population of Mahesana district is 20.07 per cent which is spread over in ten talukas. These ten talukas share the fourteen urban centres among them. The proportions of urban population of six talukas, namely, Mahesana, Harij, Patan, Siddhpur, Visnagar and Kalol, cross over the district average. Of these six talukas only Siddhpur with 31.39 per cent and Kalol with 31.78 per cent reach to the State level average. The percentages of urban population of Mahesana, Harij, Patan and Visnagar talukas are 23.83 per cent, 21.55 per cent, 26.06 per cent and 23.45 per cent respectively. The lowest urbanised taluka of the district is Vijapur taluka where only 10.85 per cent of

its total population is urban, closely followed by Chanasma, with 10.96 per cent, Kheralu with 16.15 per cent and Kadi with 16.32 per cent. Sami taluka is entirely rural.

Gandhinagar district is one of the single taluka districts of the State. The proportion of urban population of the taluka as well as of the district is 21.60 per cent.

Ahmadabad district is the most highly urbanised district of the State. It ranks first both in terms of degree of urbanisation as well as in total number of urban centres. There are 30 urban centres in the district which are spread out in seven talukas of the district. The proportion of urban population of Ahmadabad district is 71.76 per cent. The highest proportion of 99.07 per cent of urban population is registered by Ahmadabad City taluka. It is not only the highest in the district but also among all the talukas/mahals of the State. The lowest proportion of urban population is noticed in Dehgam taluka which is 13.54 per cent. Sanand taluka follows with 16.36 per cent and Daskroi and Dhandhuka follow with 20.63 per cent and 20.84 per cent respectively. The figures of percentages of urban population of Dholka and Viramgam talukas are 25.20 per cent and 21.63 per cent respectively. None of the talukas of the district except Ahmadabad City taluka reaches the district as well as the State averages. The disparity in the proportion of urbanisation between the lowest and the highest talukas of the district is too much.

In Kheda district, the degree of urbanisation is 20.11 per cent which is quite below the State average. There are ten talukas in the district, of which, Matar taluka is entirely rural. 18 urban centres are distributed among nine talukas of the district. In Nadiad, Anand, Petlad and Khambhat talukas the proportion of urban population is higher than the district average. Of these four talukas, Nadiad is the only taluka which has crossed the State level average with 32.73 per cent. The proportion of urban population of Anand, Petlad and Khambhat is 25.82 per cent, 20.31 per cent and 28.94 per cent respectively. The lowest urbanisation is found in Brosad taluka which is 10.42 per cent. It is closely followed by Kapadwanj with 11.00 per cent. Balasinor taluka has registered the urban proportion of 14.02 per cent and that of Thasra and Mehmedabad talukas is 18.45 per cent and 19.39 per cent respectively.

Like Banas Kantha and Sabar Kantha districts the level of urbanisation in Panch Mahals district is also quite low. Its proportion of urban population to total population of the district is only 11.09 per cent, which is third lowest in the State. Out of the eleven taluka/mahals, only seven talukas share nine urban centres among them. None of the talukas of the district reaches to State level

average. Dohad with 27.76 per cent, Godhra with 25.21 per cent and Halol with 17.86 per cent have crossed the district average of urbanisation. The lowest percentage 3.40 per cent is noticed in Santramour taluka followed by Devgadbaria with 5.81 per cent, Kalol with 9.92 per cent and Lunawada with 10.55 per cent. Shehera, Jhalod and Limkhe la talukas and Jambughoda mahal are entirely rural.

Three, out of twelve talukas/mahals in Vadodara district are having entirely rural population. These are Savli and Naswadi talukas and Tilakawada mahal. 19 urban centres are distributed among the remaining nine talukas aggregating the district average at 37.16 per cent, which is higher than the State average. Like Ahmadabad district, a wide disparity between the highest and the lowest urbanised talukas is noticed in this district. The highest urbanised taluka in the district is Vadodara whose proportion of urban population is 79.63 per cent. As against this, the lowest proportion of 3.10 per cent is registered by Jetpur Pavi taluka. Jabugam taluka is renamed as Jetpur Pavi in the current Census. In all the remaining talukas the percentage of urban population is lower than the district as well as the State average. Amongst which, a fair proportion of urbanisation is noticed in Dabhoi taluka. It is 26.98 per cent. In rest of the talukas it is comparatively quite low. The proportion of urban population in Padra (15.23 per cent), Sankheda (15.51 per cent), Sinor (12.61 per cent) and Karjan (11.25 per cent) talukas is above ten per cent whereas the percentages of Vaghodia and Chhota Udaipur talukas are below ten per cent. It is 8.95 per cent and 9.96 per cent in Vaghodia and Chhota Udaipur talukas respectively.

In Bharuch district, 18.63 per cent of its total population is urban which is quite below the State average. It is spread out in six talukas of the district. Out of eleven talukas, five talukas are entirely rural. These are Vagra, Jhagadia, Dediapada, Sagbara and Valia talukas. There are only eight urban centres in the district. The highest proportion of urban population is found in Bharuch taluka which is 45.49 per cent. Second highest proportion is found in Anklesvar taluka where 33.97 per cent of the population is urban. Urbanisation in both these talukas is higher than State as well as district average. The remaining four talukas have registered lower percentage of urbanisation than the district average. Of these four talukas, the lowest percentage is noticed in Amod and Hansot talukas, where the degree of urbanisation is equal. It is 15.08 per cent. In Nandod and Jambusar talukas, the proportion of urban population is 16.30 per cent and 17.92 per cent respectively.

In terms of urbanisation, Surat district ranks second with 42.76 per cent of its urban population and in total number of towns, it ranks fourth having 21 towns distributed among eight talukas. Out of thirteen, five talukas, namely, Uchchhal, Nizar, Valod, Mahuva and Palsana are entirely rural. The most highly urbanised taluka of the district is Chorasi taluka where 85.54 per cent of its total population is urban which is double the district average. The extent of urbanisation in all talukas except Chorasi taluka is quite low. The lowest percentage of urban population 6.25 per cent is noticed in Mangrol taluka which is followed by Mandvi with 8.75 per cent, Kamrej with 9.91 per cent and Olpad with 10.38 per cent. In Songadh and Bardoli talukas the percentages of urban population are 18.50 per cent and 24.42 per cent respectively. Like Ahmadabad district, the contribution made by Surat City and its suburbs has pushed up the rank of the district on the ladder of urbanisation. It is also observed from the above facts that a considerable disparity is noticed between the percentages of urban population of the first and second rank that Chorasi and Bardoli talukas have gained. In Chorasi and Bardoli talukas, the proportion of urban population is 85.54 per cent and 24.42 per cent respectively. In case of remaining six talukas, the extent of urbanisation is below 20 per cent. In terms of urbanisation next to Ahmadabad City taluka, Chorasi taluka ranks second among all the talukas/mahals of the State.

The proportion of urban population in Valsad district is 21.92 per cent which is lower than the State average. Like Bhavnagar and Ahmadabad districts, none of the talukas of this district is entirely rural. In other words, the urban population of the district is spread out in all eight talukas. There are 22 urban centres in this district. The highest urbanised taluka of the district is Navsari where the percentage of urban population is 37.55 per cent. In order of rank, Valsad taluka with 36.98 per cent stands second which is closely followed by Gandevi with 36.52 per cent. The percentages of urban population of these three talukas are higher than the district as well as the State averages. The lowest urbanisation is noticed in Chikhli taluka where only 2.78 per cent of its population is urban. It is the lowest among all the talukas/mahals of the State. The level of urbanisation is also quite low in Bansda, Dharampur and Umbergaon talukas. The figures of proportion of urban population of them are 5.85 per cent, 5.95 per cent and 7.56 per cent respectively. In Pardi taluka, the proportion of urban population is 20.48 per cent. It is interesting to note that even though the total number of urban centres are equal in Valsad and Junagadh districts, the degree of urbanisation in Valsad district is lower than that of Junagadh district.

It has already been discussed earlier that the Dangs district is entirely rural. Hence, the question does not arise to discuss the degree of urbanisation for this district.

The above discussion for individual district does not give the clear picture about the pattern of urbanisation at the taluka level for the State as a whole. Let us therefore look into more details about the distribution of talukas as a whole according to broad ranges of urbanisation.

Out of 184 talukas/mahals of the State, 41 talukas/mahals are entirely rural. Out of the remaining 143 talukas/mahals, the proportion of urban population of 11 talukas is more than 50 per cent. These are Jamnagar, Okhamandal, Rajkot, Dhoraji Wadhwan, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Anjar, Ahmadabad City, Vadodara and Chorasi talukas. On the other end of the scale, the extent of urbanisation is too poor in three talukas, viz., Santrampur, Jetpur-Pavi and Chikhli where the urban population of each of them is less than 5 per cent. These three talukas are located in the southern region of the State. Further in another 11 talukas of the State, the percentage of urban population ranges from 35.00 per cent to 49.99 per cent. These are Jetpur, Dhrangadhra, Botad, Patan-Veraval, Porbandar, Ranavav, Bhuj, Bharuch, Valsad, Gandevi and Navasri talukas. In 24 talukas of the State, percentage of the urban population falls in between 25.00 per cent and 34.99 per cent. The majority of 94 talukas/mahals of the State comes in the range of 5.00 to 24.99 per cent. If we compare the extent of urbanisation of talukas/mahals with the State average of 31.10 per cent, only 30 talukas/mahals have registered more percentage of urban population than the State average. As against this, 113 talukas/mahals have less proportion of urban population than the State average. 41 talukas/mahals are entirely rural.

Growth of Urban Population and of the Towns

During the span of 80 years since 1901, the urban population of the State has increased from about 2 millions and thirty thousand in 1901 to over 10 millions and a half in 1981. The urban population in the State at each of the Censuses from 1901 to 1981 is indicated in statement III.4.

STATEMENT III-4

Distribution of urban population by size, class of towns in Gujarat with variation since 1901

Year	Urban Population	Decadal variation	Growth rate in percentage
1	2	3	4
1901 . . .	2,030,738	..	..
1911 . . .	1,886,775	-143,963	-7.09
1921 . . .	2,050,339	+163,564	+8.67
1931 . . .	2,355,009	+304,670	+14.86
1941 . . .	3,259,955	+904,946	38.43
1951 . . .	4,27,896	+1,167,941	35.83
1961 . . .	5,316,624	-888,728	20.07
1971 . . .	7,496,500	-2,179,876	41.00
1981 . . .	10,601,653	-3,105,153	41.42

It is noticed that except for a slight fall in the urban population between 1901—11, there has been a steady increase in the urban population. The urban population has decreased by 7.09 per cent during 1901—1911 and thereafter except in 1961 there is an increasing trend in the level of urbanisation in the State. During the Censuses of 1971 and 1981, the percentage of increase in urban population seem to be more or less equal. The urban population is spread out in all the towns but the towns have not grown uniformly. The population of towns grows bigger due to influx of population for various reasons viz., in search of employment in bigger industrial towns, the increase in its commercial or educational importance, or establishment of large government offices, etc. Also towns which are bigger seem to grow faster. This is clear if we study the growth rates of the towns by their size class from 1901 onwards as presented in Statement III-5.

STATEMENT III-5
 Growth rate of population in towns by size class, 1901—1981
 (in percentage)

Class	1971- 1981	1961- 1971	1951- 1961	1941- 1951	1931- 1941	1921- 1931	1911- 1921	1901- 1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	57.25	49.88	41.20	56.93	142.56	7.20	18.03	18.28
II	53.51	109.16	127.26	3.89	3.53	51.87	3.44	41.96
III	34.21	3.25	26.35	44.10	31.06	45.36	0.13	8.66
IV	15.47	46.94	24.21	8.57	14.81	7.80	16.15	22.20
V	16.45	17.23	46.57	59.78	11.47	11.21	4.94	2.29
VI	61.94	41.92	71.21	0.61	4.31	30.61	10.52	5.81
All Classes	41.42	41.00	20.07	35.83	38.42	14.86	8.67	7.09

It is interesting to note that in the pattern of urbanisation the small towns having the population range of less than 5,000 and also towns with population between 5,000 to 9,999 have lost population. This is indicated by negative rates of variation of population in small towns. As against this, very large rates of increase in population are seen in the case of Class I cities and also in case of Class II towns. Cities and big towns are becoming larger and larger and small and new towns have lesser scope of attracting more population to settle there.

Distribution of towns by population size

Earlier in this Chapter, we have seen the distribution of towns by size class of population. At this stage, we will see the proportion of urban population accounted for by each size class of towns. As has been mentioned earlier in this Chapter, there are in all 255 towns in the State. The number of towns in each class and the urban population contributed by such towns are indicated in Statement III-6.

STATEMENT III-6

Distribution of towns and population by size class of towns and their percentage to total number of towns and total urban population in the State, 1981

Class	No. of towns	Percentage to total number of towns	Population	Percentage to total urban population
1	2	3	4	5
I	11	4.31	5,316,142	50.14
II	27	10.59	1,801,840	17.00
III	57	22.35	1,782,548	16.81
IV	86	33.73	1,215,757	11.47
V	61	23.92	451,092	4.26
VI	13	5.10	34,274	0.32
TOTAL	255	100.00	10,601,653	100.00

50.14 per cent of total urban population in the State is living in eleven class I towns. In other words, half of the urban population of the State resides in cities having population one lakh and above. 17.00 per cent of the urban population is living in 27 class II towns having population more than 50,000 but less than 100,000. The proportion of urban population of class III

towns is slightly lower than the class II towns, which is 16.81 per cent. 11.47 per cent of urban population is residing in 86 class IV towns. The proportion of urban population living in 61 class V towns is 4.26 per cent and only 0.32 per cent of urban population resides in 13 class VI towns. It can be seen that the largest population of the urban population of the State is concentrated in class I towns. Equal proportion of urban population of about 17 per cent is found to be living in class II and III towns. While the percentage of urban population in lowest classes of towns is very low.

A related question arises as to whether these towns have been growing or they have a tendency to stagnate. Generally, it is true that, had these towns been developing urban centres in the best sense, then they would be growing at a steady pace. But if on the other side, they have been unable to be dynamic and self-sustaining units, then stagnation would naturally set in and the towns deteriorate and cease to grow.

In order to examine the growth of urbanisation let us have a look at the number of towns in each class from 1901 to 1981. The following Statement III-7 indicates the total number of towns in the various categories from 1901 and onwards.

STATEMENT III-7

Distribution of towns by population range classification from 1901 to 1981

Year	Number of towns by classes						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1901	3	2	12	41	61	47	166
1911	2	2	13	32	59	47	155
1921	2	2	12	35	62	53	166
1931	2	3	19	39	71	38	172
1941	4	4	24	43	78	38	191
1951	6	4	35	42	124	32	243
1961	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
1971	7	18	42	73	71	5	216
1981	11	27	57	86	61	13	255

It is seen from the above table that the total number of towns have gone up from 166 in 1901 to 255 in 1981. This number had shown a decline of 11 in 1911 and 62 in 1961. But by and large

there is an increasing trend in growth of urbanisation through the decades. The increase in number of class I towns has been slow but steady from 1931. The same tendency of slow and steady increase is also discernible in respect of class II towns. Among class III towns, the picture is little bit different. There were 12 class III towns in 1901 but from 1931, however, there is a steady increase in the number of towns. This has increased from 19 in 1931 to 57 in 1981. The picture in case of class IV and V towns has been even more unsteady. There were 41 towns of class IV in 1901 which were reduced to 32 in 1911. From 1961 the trend in number of towns in class IV has been particularly steep. There were 54, 73 and 86 towns in class IV in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. The same erratic pattern displays itself in respect of class V towns. There were 61 such towns in 1901 and 59 in 1911. Thereafter there has been steady increase in the number of towns in this class. It has increased from 62 in 1921 to 78 in 1941 and 124 in 1951. But in the last three decades, however, the pattern has again been reversed. In 1961, the number fell steeply from 124 in 1951 to 60, and has again gone upto 71 in 1971 and then again steeply decreased to 61 in 1981. As against this general overall tendency towards increase, the towns in class VI have on the other hand, showed a more or less consistent tendency towards decrease. Only in 1921 number has increased from 47 in 1901 and 1911 to 53 in 1921. Thereafter there has been a decrease from the previous decadal year except in 1981 wherein the number has increased from 5 in 1971 to 13 in 1981.

Growth of Cities and some of the Important Towns

Let us conclude the coverage of this point by scanning the pattern of increase or decrease in the size of population of our cities and the ten largest urban centres. There are eleven cities in Gujarat. In order of rank according to population size, these are Ahmadabad, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Nadiad, Junagadh, Porbandar, Bharuch and Navsari. After these cities, the ten largest towns in order of rank of population size are Surendranagar, Godhra, Veraval, Anand, Patan (Mehe-sana district), Dhoraji, Morvi, Mehesana, Valsad and Bhuj. It is revealed from the figures available that each of these cities and towns has registered a growth in population at all the decadal Censuses since 1931 with the exception of Surat City which recorded a decline in population by 13.05 per cent in 1931. Bharuch city had also recorded a decrease of 19.63 per cent in the same year. A decline of 3.60 per cent is also noticed in Godhra town in 1951 and a decline of 1.72 per cent in population is recorded by Valsad

town in 1931. Apart from above two cities and two towns, all the remaining cities and largest towns have registered an increase in population at all Censuses from 1931 to 1981. In the foregoing Censuses of 1911 and 1921, the picture has been uneven. At the 1911 Census, all these cities and towns had registered a decrease in varying degrees in growth of population except Ahmadabad, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Porbandar and Bharuch cities and Gohra, Anand, Mahesana and Valsad towns. In 1921 Census, out of eleven cities, six cities, viz., Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot, Porbandar, Nadiad and Navsari, have recorded growth in population. As against this, out of ten largest towns, three towns, viz., Patan of Mahesana district, Morvi and Bhuj towns have recorded a decrease in population. Right from 1901 to 1981, Ahmadabad and Porbandar cities and Anand and Mahesana towns have recorded continuous increase in growth of population.

For the first time in 1971 Census, the concept of urban agglomeration was adopted which was also continued in 1981 Census. The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining area. Urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with contiguous out growth were recognised urban outgrowths which may actually fall within the revenue limits of a village or villages. These urbanised villages or outgrowths deserved to be reckoned alongwith the towns in conformity with the contiguous urban spread. The urban agglomeration represents a spatial urban spread at a given time. The areas like railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps., etc., which are developed outside the statutory limit of the core city or core town but adjacent to it, were not qualified to be treated as independent town but they formed a contiguous spread with the town, such outgrowths of the town/city were treated as urban unit. Such town/city together with their outgrowths were treated as single urban unit and called "Urban Agglomeration". There were 32 urban agglomerated towns in 1971 in the State. In 1981 Census, 30 units with deletion of two units were treated as urban agglomeration constituting of cities and other size class towns. Two units, viz., Limbdi UA and Bilimora UA of 1971 Census were deleted from such list in 1981 Census due to statutory merger of their outgrowth(s) in jurisdiction of the core town. The outgrowth of Limbdi had merged in the municipal limits of Limbdi and the outgrowth as well as part of Desara village which were one of the constituent units of Bilimora UA in 1971 Census, were merged in the municipal limits of Bilimora after 1971.

Almost in all districts of Gujarat State except Banas Kantha and Gandhinagar, Urban Agglomeration units seem to have been constituted according to the criteria laid down in 1971. Out of 30 urban agglomeration units in the State, the highest number of urban agglomerations is constituted in Junagadh district. There are four such units, viz., Junagadh, Patan, Mangrol and Porbandar. Three urban agglomerations each are constituted in Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Mahesana districts, two each in Kachhh, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch and Valsad districts, and one each in Jamnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Sabar Kantha, Ahmadabad, Kheda and Surat districts. The list showing the units of urban agglomerations together with their constituents in 1981 is given below.

STATEMENT III-8

Urban Agglomerations together with their Constituent Units,
1981

District	Urban Agglomeration	1981 Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
JAMNAGAR	1. Jamnagar UA . . .	317,362	165,647	151,715
	(a) Jamnagar . . .	294,344	153,870	140,474
	(i) Jamnagar M . . .	277,615	144,605	133,010
	(ii) Jamnagar OG . . .	8,834	4,844	3,990
	(iii) Railway Colony OG . . .	4,561	2,530	2,031
	(iv) Port Area OG . . .	510	282	228
	(v) Vibhapar OG . . .	2,824	1,609	1,215
	(b) Bedi NP . . .	13,323	6,653	6,670
	(c) Navagam Ghed VP . . .	9,695	5,124	4,571
RAJKOT	2. Gondal UA . . .	66,818	34,074	32,744
	(i) Gondal M . . .	66,096	32,666	32,430
	(ii) Gondal OG . . .	722	408	314
	3. Jetpur UA . . .	63,074	32,430	30,644
	(i) Jetpur M . . .	62,806	32,240	30,566
	(ii) Jetpur OG . . .	268	190	78
	4. Dhoraji UA . . .	77,716	38,845	38,871
	(i) Dhoraji M . . .	76,556	37,997	38,559
	(ii) Dhoraji OG . . .	1,160	848	312

STATEMENT III. 8—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
SURENDRA-NAGAR.	5. Wadhwan UA	130,602	67,357	63,245
	(a) Wadhwan M	38,832	19,772	19,060
	(b) Surendranagar M	89,619	46,372	43,247
	(i) Dudhrej (Part) OG	2,151	1,213	938
BHAV-NAGAR.	6. Bhavnagar UA	308,642	160,366	148,276
	(i) Bhavnagar M	307,121	159,552	147,569
	(ii) Ruva (Part) OG	1,521	814	707
	7. Mahuva UA	56,072	28,641	27,431
	(i) Mahuva M	53,625	27,392	26,233
	(ii) Mahuva OG	2,447	1,249	1,198
	8. Savarkundla UA	51,431	26,456	24,975
	(i) Savarkundla M	49,740	25,565	24,175
	(ii) Savarkundla OG	1,691	891	800
AMRELI	9. Amreli UA	58,241	30,335	27,906
	(i) Amreli M	56,598	29,479	27,119
	(ii) Amreli OG	1,643	856	787
JUNAGADH	10. Junagadh UA	120,416	62,122	58,294
	(i) Junagadh M	118,646	61,209	57,437
	(ii) Junagadh OG	1,770	913	857
	11. Patan UA	105,307	53,926	51,381
	(a) Patan M	20,259	10,094	10,165
	(b) Veraval M	85,048	43,832	41,216
	12. Mangrol UA	38,000	19,277	18,723
	(i) Mangrol M	36,992	18,771	18,221
	(ii) Mangrol OG	1,008	506	502
	13. Porbandar UA	133,307	68,358	64,949
	(a) Porbandar M	115,182	58,792	56,390
	(b) Chhaya M	18,125	9,566	8,559
	14. Bhuj UA	70,211	36,987	33,224
	(i) Bhuj M	69,693	36,727	32,966
	(ii) Bhuj OG	518	260	258
KACHCHH .	15. Gandhidham UA	61,489	32,590	28,899
	(i) Gandhidham M	61,415	32,546	28,869
	(ii) Railway Colony	74	44	30

STATEMENT III. 8--*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
SABAR	16. Idar UA	19,656	9,989	9,667
KANTHA	(i) Idar NP	18,493	9,392	9,101
	(ii) Jawanpura OG	1,163	597	566
MAHESANA	17. Mahesana UA	73,024	38,020	35,004
	(i) Mahesana M	72,872	37,944	34,928
	(ii) Mahesana OG	152	76	76
	18. Kadi UA	35,297	18,315	16,982
	(i) Kadi M	34,595	17,932	16,663
	(ii) Kadi OG	702	383	319
	19. Sidhpur UA	52,706	26,632	26,074
	(i) Sidhpur M	51,953	26,235	25,718
	(ii) Sidhpur OG	753	397	356
AHMADABAD	20. Ahmadabad UA	2,548,057	1,363,145	1,184,912
	(a) Ahmadabad City	2,159,127	1,154,296	1,004,831
	(i) Ahmadabad MC	2,059,725	1,099,899	959,826
	(ii) Asarva OG	9,999	5,926	4,073
	(iii) Rakhial OG	14,310	7,857	6,453
	(iv) Rajpur-Hirpur OG	5,157	2,709	2,448
	(v) Maktampur OG	2,250	1,190	1,060
	(vi) Bagefirdosh OG	19,333	10,776	8,557
	(vii) Khokhara Mehe- medabad OG	1,866	1,007	859
	(viii) Shahwadi OG	3,294	1,840	1,454
	(ix) Narol OG	4,282	2,388	1,894
	(x) Sahijpur Bogha (Thakkar Bapa- nagar) OG	9,583	4,890	4,693
	(xi) Thaltej OG	6,168	3,328	2,840
	(xii) Bodakdev OG	1,680	856	824
	(xiii) Ramol (Part) OG	5,996	3,238	2,758
	(xiv) Vatva OG	15,484	8,392	7,092
	(b) Sardarnagar M	50,128	25,783	24,345
	(c) Sahijpur Bogha NP	65,327	35,245	30,082
	(d) Naroda NP	44,658	24,067	20,591
	(e) Naroda INA	3,616	2,176	1,440
	(f) Hansol VP	6,165	3,441	2,724

STATEMENT III. 8—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
AHMADA- BAD—(<i>Contd.</i>)	(g) Ahinadabad Cantonment Cant. . . .	10,755	5,177	5,578
	(h) Odhav NP . . .	30,488	17,249	13,239
	(i) Odhav INA . . .	3,272	1,859	1,413
	(j) Nikol VP . . .	20,543	11,124	9,419
	(k) Ranip NP . . .	35,438	19,425	16,013
	(l) Vejalpur VP . . .	45,921	24,125	21,796
	(m) Vastrapur VP . . .	4,924	2,674	2,250
	(n) Memnagar VP . . .	6,269	3,330	2,939
	(o) Ghatlodiya VP . . .	15,963	8,415	7,548
	(p) Ghodasar VP . . .	12,315	6,765	5,550
	(q) Isanpur VP . . .	12,326	6,742	5,584
	(r) Kali VP . . .	20,452	11,048	9,404
	(s) Vatva INA . . .	370	204	166
KHEDA	21. Dakor UA . . .	19,183	10,016	9,167
	(i) Dakor NP . . .	18,378	9,584	8,794
	(ii) Rakhial (Part) OG	805	432	373
PANCH MAHALS	22. Godhra UA . . .	86,228	44,732	41,496
	(i) Godhra M . . .	85,784	44,505	41,279
	(ii) Jafrabad (Part) OG	444	227	217
	23. Dohad UA . . .	82,256	41,899	40,357
	(a) Dohad . . .	64,226	32,384	31,842
	(i) Dohad M . . .	55,256	27,878	27,378
	(ii) Dohad OG . . .	8,970	4,506	4,464
	(b) Freelandgunj NM . . .	18,030	9,515	8,515
VADODARA	24. Vadodara UA . . .	744,381	394,268	350,613
	(a) Vadodara MC . . .	734,473	388,723	345,750
	(b) Tarsali VP . . .	10,408	5,545	4,863
	25. Padra UA . . .	30,702	16,117	14,585
	(i) Padra NP . . .	27,064	14,211	12,853
	(ii) Padra OG . . .	3,638	1,906	1,732

STATEMENT III. 8—*Concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5
BHARUCH . 26. Bharuch UA . . .	112,524	58,566	53,958	
(i) Bharuch M . . .	110,070	57,258	52,812	
(ii) Dungri OG . . .	176	83	93	
(iii) Kanbivaga OG . . .	1,545	844	701	
(iv) Kasak OG . . .	395	200	195	
(v) Mojampur OG . . .	338	181	157	
27. Anklesvar UA . . .	40,960	21,487	19,473	
(i) Anklesvar M . . .	36,123	18,865	17,258	
(ii) Anklesvar OG . . .	4,837	2,622	2,215	
SURAT 28. Surat UA . . .	913,806	496,547	417,259	
(a) Surat . . .	776,876	418,287	358,589	
(i) Surat MC . . .	776,583	418,114	358,469	
(ii) Umarvada OG . . .	293	173	120	
(b) Udhana NP . . .	47,974	27,202	20,772	
(c) Karanj VP . . .	36,517	22,257	14,260	
(d) Nana Varachha VP . . .	6,543	3,474	3,069	
(e) Umra VP . . .	5,841	3,016	2,825	
(f) Limbayat VP . . .	27,941	15,449	12,49 2	
(g) Bhedvad VP . . .	5,342	3,013	2,329	
(h) Bhestan VP . . .	6,772	3,849	2,923	
VALSAD 29. Valsad UA . . .	82,697	43,148	39,549	
(a) Valsad . . .	72,969	37,933	35,036	
(i) Valsad M . . .	54,017	27,881	26,136	
(ii) Valsad OG . . .	168	80	88	
(iii) Bhagdakhurd OG . . .	3,155	1,599	1,556	
(iv) Pardi Sondhpur OG . . .	2,419	1,302	1,117	
(v) Mogarwadi OG . . .	8,928	4,844	4,084	
(vi) Nanakwada OG . . .	4,282	2,227	2,055	
30. Navsari UA . . .	129,266	69,786	59,480	
(a) Navsari M . . .	106,793	57,682	49,111	
(b) Jalalpure VP . . .	10,267	5,710	4,557	
(c) Vijalpor VP . . .	12,206	6,394	5,812	

Now a days the study of urbanisation and of individual cities has become important. Towns and Cities have been a feature of man's social and economic system since the time human being ceased to be nomadic and developed agriculture as his economic activity. In our history we have come across the advanced city civilization of Mohanjodaro and Harappa in India (now in Pakistan), Athens in Greece, Rome in Italy, Babylon in Iraq. Towns in former days were mainly fort towns or capitals of Kingdoms or Pilgrim Centres. But as agriculture and industry developed, towns became trading, marketing and transport centres and over the years their functions became complex. The towns of today are important since they provide organised trading and commercial and educational services or serve as administrative centres. It is also believed that towns serve as centres for the dissemination of knowledge, education and technology and that they influence the growth and development of the socio-economic life of the areas in which they are located. They are the centres from where modernisation spreads.

But at the same time we must also recognise some of the disadvantages of over urbanisation of big cities. We have seen that, as in the country, in Gujarat State also the already larger cities and towns are growing bigger and bigger and large number of people are coming to these cities from rural areas and the smallest towns with the hope to find employment. No doubt, such employment is often available to many but a large number do not find employment but continue to stay in the cities. Such large groups of unemployed give rise to social tensions. It is also true that more literate people of the rural areas move to big cities for getting better employment. There is also the fact that as towns or cities get bigger, the responsibilities providing essential services such as water, roads, lights, transport, housing, etc., increase. It also becomes more expensive which the local authorities cannot afford to provide the same with limited resources. Further the emergence slum or blighted areas in big cities or towns is too difficult a problem to solve. By and large such areas are increasing in good numbers. They are devoid of hygienic facilities and exposed to fatal diseases.

The urbanisation in its perspective has been discussed in brief but the matter is much more complicated. In this context, the optimum size of a city or a town has become critical to the solution of the problems arising out of urbanisation. In other words it is high time to think about the planning of urbanisation in which we must try to decide the number of towns, their sizes and their location. Some experts are of the opinion that a large

number of market towns spread out all over the country are essential for modernizing the rural areas. Such towns would serve as market and trading centres and it would be easier to create higher educational and medical facilities in such centres. It would also be possible to establish infrastructure for establishing certain types of industries in these small towns instead of concentrating them in already large towns or cities. The development of a network of towns which are not too big but which are large enough to be able to provide most of the benefits of an urban area, would also help in reducing the out migration of people from the rural areas into the big cities. It is high time now for the planners and administrators to divert their attention to some of the important aspects of urbanisation most seriously.

CHAPTER IV

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED?

We have upto now seen the total population and its rural and urban composition in our State. One would be interested to know how many are males and how many are females and the distribution of population among various age groups. We shall in this chapter consider these aspects of the population of Gujarat, confining ourselves to the data of the 1981 Census.

Sex Ratio

In demographic parlance, the number of persons of one sex per every 1000 of other is called "Sex Ratio". There are two ways of expressing the sex ratio. It can be either the number of male per 1000 females or the number of females per 1000 males. In our country, the latter method of expressing the sex ratio is adopted. In other words, the traditional practice in Indian Census is to present this ratio as the number of females per 1000 males.

Ideally, the number of the males and females in the population should have been equal but this is not so. A balanced sex ratio is an ideal situation. This has perhaps been intended by nature. Equal distribution of men and women would unquestionably make harmony and good social order. Conversely, an unequal distribution or what we may call an imbalance in sex ratio will bring in its wake maladjustment in the norms of life and create various other problems.

The imbalance in the proportion of male and female is likely to cause some social problems. It is likely that a few may not be able to get married and thereby unable to get life partners. If there are more females than men, a situation would arise where there would be more unmarried females. Hence the equality in the number of males and females in all places and at all times is an ideal situation which never exists. Such an equality depends upon various factors over which none has any direct control. There are differences even at birth. Even if equal number of male and female babies are born, their chances of survival at various periods are unequal. They are subjected to different hazards.

War, migration and sex selectivity in certain types of mortality such as maternal mortality, etc., are also one of the plausible reasons for the imbalance in the sex ratio of the population. In

war, there is a heavier toll of men. As a result the proportion of males to females after the war would be quite different than what it was before the War. Migration in search of employment outside their usual habitation keeping their family members behind leads to an imbalance in sex ratio as the movement is mainly of men. Such migratory flows influence the sex ratio. Sex selectivity in certain types of mortality like maternal mortality is but one among them. We are more uncertain about selectivity of sexes in abnormal deaths. Such kind of selective mortality is also responsible for affecting sex ratio. A question may arise in someone's mind how this is so. To make it clear, let us take an example, that the number of women tends to be reduced while that of men remains stable because the phenomenon of death in the course of child birth is peculiar only to women.

It is generally expected that the sex ratio of a closed population should normally be nearer to 1000. However, the census figure shows that not only there is a difference in the number of males and females but also that the magnitude of this gap is different in different parts of the country. Even for the same region, the difference is found to be varying in different decades.

With this background, let us now see the state of things prevailing in our own country and the State. We are well aware that it is usual to express the difference in numbers between the sexes by an index number called the 'Sex ratio'. Sex ratio gives in realistic terms a comparison between the number of men and females in population. The sex ratio has improved between 1971 and 1981 in the country as a whole.

It was 950 in 1971 which now stands at 933 in 1981. This means that for every 1000 males in the country there are 933 females. There is thus an imbalance in sex ratio of the population. This is quite evident in almost all the States and Union Territories except Kerala. In the case of Kerala the sex ratio is 1,032 females per 1000 males. This is the only State where the sex ratio is favourable to women. Out of 22 States, the sex ratio is well above the national average in thirteen States. They are Andhra Pradesh (975), Bihar (946), Gujarat (942), Himachal Pradesh (973), Karnataka (963), Kerala (1,032), Madhya Pradesh (941), Maharashtra (937), Manipur (971), Meghalaya (954), Orissa (981), Tamil Nadu (977) and Tripura (946). The remaining nine States have a sex ratio below the national average. It is 901 in Assam, 870 in Haryana, 892 in Jammu and Kashmir, 863 in Nagaland, 879 in Punjab, 919 in Rajasthan, 835 in Sikkim, 885 in Uttar Pradesh and 911 in West Bengal. On the other side, out of nine union territories, four union territories have returned more sex ratio than the national average. It is 974

in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 981 in Goa, Daman & Diu, 975 in Lakshadweep and 985 in Pondicherry. Andaman & Nicobai Islands (760), Arunachal Pradesh (862), Chandigarh (769), Delhi (808) and Mizoram (919) have registered less sex ratio than the national average. A trend of imbalance in sex ratio emerges in half of the States and Union Territories. Except Kerala, in all the States and Union Territories there is a marked female deficiency. As we have seen earlier that among all States and Union Territories, Kerala ranks first in terms of sex ratio. While Sikkim has the lowest sex ratio among other States, Andaman and Nicobar Islands had registered the lowest sex ratio not only among Union Territories but also at national level. Pondicherry has registered the highest sex ratio among Union Territories.

In Gujarat, the sex ratio is 942 which is slightly higher than the national average of 933. In comparison with other States and Union Territories, it ranks 15th among them. Let us now compare the position of Gujarat in terms of sex ratio with its neighbouring States, viz., Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The sex ratio of Gujarat and that of Madhya Pradesh are just nearer to each other but it is higher than that of Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

Now, we will examine the sex ratio in the districts of our State. We have already seen earlier that the sex ratio of our State is 942. Out of 19 districts of the State, 13 districts have returned sex ratio more than the State average. The highest sex ratio of 999 is registered in Kachchh district which is ideally balanced one. Next to it comes Valsad district with 982 females per 1000 males. Amreli and Sabar Kantha with 976, Mahesana and The Dangs with 970 and Bhavnagar and Panch Mahals with 958 and 959 sex ratio respectively are at par. Bharuch district having 943 sex ratio is just close to the State average. Banas Kantha with 945 and Rajkot with 947 had returned slightly higher than that of Bharuch. In the remaining six districts the sex ratio is found less than the State average. Out of these six districts, the lowest sex ratio is registered by Ahmadabad (891) followed by Kheda with 915 and Vadodara with 916. Surendranagar has a sex ratio of 934 and in Surat and Gandhinagar it is 924 and 925 respectively. The reason for comparatively low sex ratio in the central part of mainland Gujarat consisting of Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda and Vadodara districts and in isolated district of Surat in South Gujarat can be attributed to certain factors. Gandhinagar is the capital of the State and large industrial cities of Ahmadabad, Vadoara, Nadiad Anand and Surat are located in these districts. It is generally observed that males migrate into industrial areas in search of work in greater number than female

The rate of urbanisation has inverse relationship with sex ratio. The case of Kachchh district is unique in the State where the number of females is 999 per 1000 males which can be said to be an ideal situation. The backwardness of economy of Kachchh district has influenced the sex ratio where large number of males leave their native district in search of their livelihood in other parts of the State and abroad. The families are generally kept behind and as a consequent the sex ratio is on the higher scale in the District as a whole.

Let us now proceed to go deep to see what pattern emerges of sex ratio at taluka and urban centres level. Of course, in most cases, this will not vary much from the state or district average except a few glaring phenomenon.

(1) Jamnagar District :

The district level sex ratio in Jamnagar district is 949, which is slightly higher than the State average. Out of ten talukas Jamnagar has the lowest number of 928 females per 1000 males which is quite lower than the district as well as State average. The sex ratio of Lalpur taluka is equal to the district average. Remaining seven talukas have recorded the sex ratio ranging between 951 and 990. These are Jamjodhour (951), Bhanvad (956), Kalyanpur (955), Khambhaliya (971), Jodiya (937), Dhrol (953) and Kalavad (968). The highest sex ratio of 987 is recorded in Jodiya taluka.

(2) Rajkot District :

Rajkot district has recorded the sex ratio of 947 which is slightly lower than Jamnagar but some what higher than the State average. Rajkot taluka has registered the lowest sex ratio of 928, followed by Jetpur with 937. The remaining eleven talukas of the district have recorded higher sex ratio than the State as well as district average. All these talukas are covered in the range of 951 to 965 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio of 965 is recorded in Paddhari and Maliya talukas of the district.

(3) Surendranagar District :

The sex ratio of this district is 934 which is lower by 8 females than the State average. But its four talukas, viz., Limbdi and Dasada with 943, Halvad with 949 and Lakhtar with 950 have registered slightly higher sex ratio than the State average. In addition, another two talukas, viz., Wadhwan with 937 and Muli with 938 have also registered higher sex ratio than the district average. The lowest sex ratio of 909 is noticed in Chotila taluka, which is closely followed by Dhrangadhra with 911 and Sayla with 929.

(4) Bhavnagar District :

The district level sex ratio of this district is 958, which is higher than that of Jamnagar, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. It is also higher than the State average. Out of 12 talukas/mahals, the sex ratio in two talukas, viz., Bhavnagar and Sihor is lower than the State average. Inclusive of these two talukas, six talukas have recorded less sex ratio than the district average. These are Bhavnagar with 931, Sihor with 938, Ghogha with 943, Umralla with 949 Gadhada with 954 and Botad with 956 sex ratios. The highest sex ratio of 998 is registered by Gariadhar taluka closely followed by Kundla with 995. Next in ranks are Mahuva with 971, Palitana with 965, Vallabhipur with 962 and Talaja with 961.

(5) Amreli District :

Amreli district with 976 females per 1000 males has recorded the highest proportion among all districts of Peninsular Gujarat. Next to Kachchh and Valsad districts, it ranks third among all districts of State. Total number of women outnumbers the men in Lilia and Lathi talukas of the district. The sex ratio in these two talukas is 1,021 and 1,003 respectively. The sex ratio of Khambha Mahalan and Rajula taluka is equal to that obtaining at the district level. The remaining six talukas have recorded less sex ratio than the district average. The sex ratio in Amreli and Babra talukas is equal to 970. Similarly, Dhamri and Kodinar talukas have equal sex ratio of 974. The sex ratio of Kunkavav taluka is 965. The lowest sex ratio of 961 is noticed in Jafrabad taluka. The sex ratio in all talukas of Amreli district is recorded higher than that of State average.

(6) Junagadh District :

The district level sex ratio in Junagadh is 955, which is higher than the State average. Out of 15 talukas/mahals of the district, nine talukas have registered a sex ratio higher than the district average. The highest sex ratio of 982 is recorded in Kutiyana taluka followed by Mendarda with 966. The sex ratio in Porbander and Visavadar talukas is the same. It is 965. Una has recorded the sex ratio of 961. Mangrol and Ranavav talukas have also equal sex ratio of 959 followed by Malia with 958 and Manavadar with 957. The remaining six talukas, viz., Junagadh, Talala, Patan-Veraval, Keshod, Vanthali and Bhesan talukas have registered the sex ratio less than the district average. The lowest sex ratio of 934 is recorded by Junagadh taluka. In Keshod and Vanthali talukas, the sex ratio is 942 which is equal to the State average. Patan-Veraval has a sex ratio of 950. Talala and Bhesan talukas have recorded equal sex ratio of 954. Except Junagadh, one of the talukas of the district has recorded lower sex ratio than the State average.

(7) Kachchh District :

As we have already discussed earlier, the sex ratio of Kachchh district is ideal and balanced. The proportion of male and female in the population of Kachchh district is just equal. The sex ratio of Kachchh district is 999 which is the highest among all districts of the State. In four talukas of the district, the number of women outnumbers men. These are Nakhatrana, Mandvi, Abdasa and Mundra where the sex ratio is 1,116, 1,081, 1,071 and 1,057 respectively. The excess of females over males is the highest in Nakhatrana taluka where 116 women are in excess per every 1000 men, followed by Mandvi with an excess of 81 females, Abdasa with 70 females and Mundra with 57 females. The lowest sex ratio is noticed in Anjar taluka, where it is 923, followed by Rapar taluka with 931. The sex ratio of Lakhpur and Bhachau talukas is equal to 987. In Bhuj taluka, the sex ratio is 976. Thus, out of 9 talukas two talukas have recorded sex ratio lower than the State average, while in the remaining seven talukas it is higher than the State average.

(8) Banas Kantha District :

The sex ratio of Banas Kantha district is 945, which is slightly higher than the State average of 942. Only three talukas have recorded higher sex ratio than the district average. These are Vadgam with 985, Palanpur with 956 and Danta with 946. The lowest sex ratio of 927 is registered by Santalpur taluka. It is closely followed by Deodar taluka with 938. Next in rank are Vav taluka with 932 and Dhanera taluka with 939 sex ratio. The sex ratio in Radhanpur and Tharad talukas is 940 and 941 respectively. While Kankrej has recorded exactly equal sex ratio as that obtained at State level. Deesa taluka with 944 has recorded slightly higher sex ratio than the State average.

(9) Sabar Kantha District :

Neither any taluka nor the district has registered the sex ratio lower than the State average. In Vijaynagar and Bhiloda talukas of the district, females outnumber males. The sex ratio in these two talukas is 1,063 and 1,027 respectively which is much higher than the State average as well as the district average of 976. Idar taluka with 997 has recorded higher sex ratio than the district average. In the remaining seven talukas, the sex ratio is lower than the district average. The lowest sex ratio of 944 is registered by Malpur taluka. Next in rank are arranged in ascending order, viz., Modasa with 954, Bayad with 956, Prantij with 958, Himatnagar with 964, Meghraj with 967 and Khedbrahma with 968. Thus, the sex ratio in all talukas/mahals of Sabar Kantha district is higher than the State average.

(10) Mahesana District :

The district having 970 sex ratio ranks fifth in the State. The highest sex ratio of 992 is registered by Siddhpur taluka. Next in rank comes Charasma and Vijapur talukas with 990 each. Kheralu with 986 remains close to the above talukas. It is accompanied by Visnagar with 982. In remaining six talukas, the sex ratio is lower than the district average. Of these, the lowest sex ratio of 928 is noticed in Harij taluka, which is closely followed by Kalol with 932. The sex ratio of Kadi and Sami talukas is equal to 955. Mahesana taluka has registered the sex ratio of 956. It is 963 in Patan taluka. Except in Harij and Kalol talukas, the sex ratio in other talukas of the district is higher than the State average.

(11) Gandhinagar District :

This is a single-taluka district. The sex ratio of Gandhinagar is 925 which is lower than that of State level.

(12) Ahmadabad and Kheda Districts :

As discussed earlier in the preceding chapter Ahmadabad and Kheda districts rank first and second in terms of population in the whole State. In other words, these are the most populated districts of the State. But in terms of sex ratio they account for the lowest among other districts of the State. Ahmadabad district with a sex ratio of 891 ranks last in the State. Next in rank comes Kheda district with 915. In Ahmadabad district, the highest sex ratio of 959 is noticed in Dhandhuka and the lowest is recorded in Ahmadabad city taluka having 870 females per 1000 males only. It is the only taluka which has lower sex ratio than the district level average. Only two talukas, viz., Dhandhuka with 959 and Viramgam with 955 have recorded the sex ratio above the State average of 942.

In Kheda district, the highest sex ratio of 962 is registered by Balasinor and the lowest by Anand taluka having 900 females per 1000 males. Balasinor with 962 is the only taluka which has recorded the sex ratio above the State average. Three talukas, viz., Mehmedabad with 928, Kapadvanj with 940 and Balasinor with 962 are above the district level average and remaining six talukas have recorded the sex ratio below the district level average. Khamhat stands at par with the district average.

(13) Panch Mahals District :

The district level sex ratio of Panch Mahals is 959 which is moderately higher than the State average of 942. Out of eleven talukas/Mahals of the district, four talukas/mahals have recorded

higher sex ratio than the district level average. These are Dohad with 991, Limkheda with 988, Jhalod with 981 and Santrampur with 966 sex ratio. The highest sex ratio is noticed in Dohad. Lunawada taluka has recorded the equal sex ratio of 959 as that of district level. The lowest sex ratio of 919 is registered by Halol taluka, followed by Kaloi with 929, Godhra with 937 and Shehera with 938. The sex ratio in Jambughoda and Devgaubaria is 940 and 951 respectively. Five talukas, viz., Halol, Kalol, Godhra, Shehera and Jambughoda have recorded lower sex ratio than the State average.

(14) Vadodara and Bharuch Districts :

The sex ratio of Vadodara and Bharuch districts is 916 and 943 respectively. While the sex ratio of Bharuch district is just close to the State average, it is moderately lower in Vadodara district than the State level average. Three talukas, viz., Chhota Udaipur, Naswadi and Jetpur-Pavi of Vadodara district have recorded higher sex ratio than the State average. The highest sex ratio of 978 is recorded in Chhota Udaipur taluka and lowest of 888 in Vadodara taluka.

In Bharuch district five talukas, viz., Sagbara, Dediapad, Valia, Hansot and Jhagadia have registered higher sex ratio than the State level average. In Sagbara taluka female outnumber males by 23 per 1000 males. It is the highest among all talukas of the district. The lowest sex ratio of 919 is registered by Bharuch taluka followed by Nandod taluka with 921 ratio.

(15) Surat and Valsad Districts :

It is interesting to note that though Surat and Valsad districts are adjacent to each other from physiographic point of view, there is wide gap in the sex ratio registered by these two districts. While Valsad having registered a sex ratio of 982 ranks second, Surat with 924 stands at 16 in the rank. In Uchchhal taluka the sex ratio is ideally balanced. The proportion of females is 1000 per 1000 males. What a marvelous balance distribution of population. The highest number of 1030 females per 1000 males is noticed in Nizar taluka of Surat district. The lowest sex ratio of 855 is registered by Chorasi taluka. It is the lowest both in the district as well as in the State as a whole. Except Chorasi taluka, the remaining 12 talukas have registered the sex ratio above the district as well as State level average.

Next to Kachchh, Valsad district has recorded the sex ratio of 982. While Umbergaon taluka has recorded the highest sex ratio of 1,040 followed by Chikhli with 1,033, the lowest sex

ratio of 936 is noticed in Navsari taluka which is lower than the district as well as the State level average. The ratio in Bansda with 999 females per 1000 males is as good as ideally balanced one. Four talukas, viz., Navsari, Valsad, Gandevi and Pardi have registered lower sex ratio than the district level average.

(16) The Dangs District :

Like Gandhinagar, The Dangs district is a single taluka district which is entirely rural. The Dangs district having 970 females per 1000 males is quite higher in scale than that of the State.

Now let us have a look at the distribution pattern of sex ratio at taluka/mahal level in the State as a whole. We find that out of 184 talukas/mahals there are only 13 talukas in the State which have registered a sex ratio above the line of equilibrium. Nakhatrana taluka in Kachchh district with 1,116 sex ratio ranks first among all talukas/mahals in the entire State. The other talukas/mahals having more than equi-balanced sex ratio are arranged in the descending order as under :

Sl. No.	District	Taluka/Mahal	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Kachchh	Nakhatrana	1,116
2.	Kachchh	Mandvi	1,081
3.	Kachchh	Abdas a	1,070
4.	Sabar Kantha	Vijaynagar Mahal	1,063
5.	Kachchh	Mundra	1,057
6.	Valsad	Umbergaon	1,040
7.	Valsad	Chikhli	1,033
8.	Surat	Nizar	1,030
9.	Sabar Kantha	Bhiloda	1,027
10.	Bharuch	Sagbara	1,023
11.	Amreli	Lilia Mahal	1,021
12.	Amreli	Lathi	1,003
13.	Surat	Uchchhal	1,000

The above statement reveals that out of thirteen talukas Kachchh district claims 4 talukas with the reason that this district has recorded the highest sex ratio in the State. Similarly, the next ranking districts of Valsad, Amreli, Sabar Kantha and Surat claim 2 talukas each. Bharuch district claims only one taluka. However, a balanced ratio is claimed by Uchchhal taluka of

Surat district, where the proportion of females to males is 1000. On the other end of the scale the lowest sex ratio of 855 is claimed by Chorasi taluka of Surat district, followed by Ahmadabad City taluka of Ahmadabad district with 870, Vadodara taluka of Vadodara district with 888 and Daskroi taluka of Ahmadabad district with 899. The probable reason for this low sex ratio can be attributed to the location of big cities of the State in these four talukas.

Out of 184 talukas/mahals, the sex ratio in 123 talukas/mahals is found higher than the State level average, whereas in 58 taluka/mahals it is lower than the State average. In three talukas, the sex ratio is exactly equal to the State average of 942. These are Keshod and Vantli talukas of Junagadh district and Kankrej taluka of Banas Kantha district.

If we consider the number of 950 females per 1000 males as a fairly just and acceptable situation, there are in all 112 talukas/mahals in the State which are covered in the range of 950 and above sex ratio.

We have so far discussed the sex ratio of all areas combined or without distinguishing between rural and urban areas. The sex ratio often very much differs in urban areas at the district as well as at the State level as can be seen from the below Statement IV.1.

STATEMENT IV.1
Sex ratio in total, rural and urban areas of the districts
1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
	GUJARAT STATE	942	959	905
1.	Jamnagar	949	958	934
2.	Rajkot	947	952	941
3.	Surendranagar	934	939	923
4.	Bhavnagar	958	967	940
5.	Amreli	976	982	954
6.	Junagadh	955	957	950
7.	Kachchh	999	1,026	926
8.	Banas Kantha	945	947	932
9.	Sabar Kantha	976	981	925
10.	Mahesana	970	978	941

STATEMENT IV. 1—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex-ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
11.	Gandhinagar	925	944	857
12.	Ahmadabad	891	934	874
13.	Kheda	915	915	917
14.	Panch Mahals	959	961	940
15.	Vadodara	916	929	894
16.	Bharuch	943	949	919
17.	Surat	924	982	851
18.	Valsad	982	1,007	896
19.	The Dangs	970	970	..

There are 942 females for every 1000 males in the total population of our State. If we look at the rural and urban areas, the rural areas account for a sex ratio of 959 while urban areas record a ratio of 905. In Kachchh and Valsad districts the proportion of rural female population is higher than the rural male population. In Kachchh district the sex ratio in rural areas is 1,026 and that in urban areas is 926, while in Valsad district it is 1,007 in rural areas and 896 in the urban areas. The lowest sex ratio of 915 is noticed in the rural areas of Kheda district followed by Vadodara with 929 and Ahmadabad with 934. Barring the case of Kachchh and Valsad districts, the sex ratio in rural areas both at the State level as well as at district level is in most cases closer to the acceptable and desirable situation than is the case in the urban areas. The above statement reveals that in all the districts except in Kheda, the sex ratio in the urban areas is lower than that in the rural areas. In Amreli district the sex ratio in urban areas is 954 which is the highest among the urban areas of all districts of the State, followed by Junagadh with 950. The lowest sex ratio of 851 is noticed in urban areas of Surat district followed by Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad with 857 and 874 respectively. Vadodara district accounts for 894 sex ratio in its urban areas. As we have seen earlier, the migration into urban areas is generally greater in case of males rather than in the case of females. The low urban sex ratios which indicate a predominance of males is due to this reason. The urban sex ratio is therefore lower than the rural sex ratio in the districts in which big cities like Ahmadabad, Surat and Vadodara, etc., are located. It is interesting to note that in no case the sex ratio in urban areas of any district exceeds 955. On the other hand, the sex ratio of the rural population of 11 Districts exceeds 955.

It is observed that the proportion of female population in urban areas is less than the male population. Now let us therefore examine the proposition whether it is true that larger the urban area, the lower is the sex ratio that obtains there. Urban areas are divided into six classes according to the size of population. For this purpose we may consider the sex ratio obtaining in these six classes of towns or population ranges. There are 255 towns in Gujarat, of which, 11 are in Class I, 27 in Class II, 57 in Class III, 86 in Class IV, 61 in Class V and 13 in Class VI.

The sex ratio in 11 class I cities of the State is 886, while that in 27 class II towns is 928, that in 57 class III towns is 915, whereas in 86 class IV towns, it is 937. 61 class V towns have recorded the sex ratio of 914 and in 13 class VI towns, it is 814. While studying the sex ratio of different size class of towns, there is a wide difference in sex ratio in the class I towns on the one hand and Class II to V towns on the other. These figures do not entirely corroborate the proposition that the higher the concentration of the population in towns, the lower would be the sex ratio. But in case of class VI towns, the sex ratio is quite less than that of class I town. The reason is that most of the towns falling in class VI are Industrial Notified Areas declared as such for the first time in 1981 Census. The majority of workers of these Industrial Notified Areas-towns are males and number of females is quite less. This has affected the sex ratio to a considerable extent of class VI towns.

Age Structure of the Population

The study of age structure of the population of an area is important. Information on the age structure of the population is essential for planners and administrators to formulate education and welfare programmes more precisely. For example, we must know the number of young children to plan our educational programme or of those in the higher age-groups to provide for employment. It is true that the application of data on age is so numerous and varied that it is of utmost importance to obtain detailed information on this aspect.

Before we examine the age structure of population at national as well as State level, let us know the terms 'Age' in Census. In Indian Census, the term 'age' relates to the age in completed years at the last birthday. The age of infant is noted as "0". An infant is a child who has not completed 12 months of life at the time of enumeration.

Let us first examine the age-structure of population at the national level. The percentage of population of India accounted for by these broad age-groups is given in the statement as under :

Percentage distribution of population of India by broad age-groups, 1981

Age groups	0—14	15—39	40—59	60	Age not stated	Total
Percentage of the population	39.54	38.09	15.84	6.49	0.04	100.00

The percentage distribution of population of Gujarat by the corresponding broad age-groups is given in the below statement for comparison.

Percentage distribution of population of Gujarat by Broad age-groups, 1981

Age groups	0—14	15—39	40—59	60	Age not stated	Total
Percentage of the population	38.76	40.20	15.07	5.95	0.02	100.00

It is revealed from the above two statements that of the total population nearly 39.1 accounts for a very young population. We have to bear in mind two important consequences of having such a large number of young population. The first is that such a large number of young boys and girls would mean we have to allocate a considerable amount of financial resources for their schooling and medical facilities. The second one is a large young population would be available in labour market after a decade or so for whom we shall have to create large scale employment opportunities by establishing new small and large scale industries in our country. Both these consequences severely will strain our economic and social progress and prosperity. While comparing the percentages of population in different age-groups of Gujarat with those of all India level. We find that barring the percentage of age-group of 15—39, the percentages of remaining age-groups of Gujarat are slightly lesser than those of the all-India average. But the difference in the percentages of these age-groups of Gujarat and of all India level is marginal. The proportion of the total population that falls in the higher age-group of 40—59 and 60 years and more is found less in Gujarat than at the national level. This reveals that the Gujarat Population is multiplying at a faster rate than the national average. Of that it is less affected by mortality

in these particular age-levels than the national average population. Further it can also be inferred that the older population in Gujarat as a lower survival rate than the national average. However, no firm and concrete conclusion can be drawn in this regard merely by depending upon these figures.

Let us now compare the age-composition of population of Gujarat with other states, viz., Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan to have a better perspective. The distribution of the population of each of these States according to the broad age-groups is, therefore,, reproduced below :

STATEMENT IV.2

Percentage distribution of population of Gujarat and other selected States of India by broad age-groups, 1981

Name of the State	Percentage distribution by broad age-group				
	0—14	15—39	40—59	60+	Age not Stated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat . . .	38.76	40.20	15.07	5.95	0.02
Karnataka . . .	39.52	38.48	15.31	6.62	0.07
Orissa . . .	39.36	37.57	16.90	6.13	0.04
Rajasthan . . .	42.57	36.47	14.88	6.04	0.04

It is revealed from the above statement that the percentage of the youthful population of Gujarat in the 0—14 age-group is lower than that of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Orissa. In the next age-group of 15—39, the percentage of Gujarat is moderately higher than that of each of the other three States. While the percentage of middle aged population in the age-group 40—59 years in Gujarat is slightly higher than that of Rajasthan but lower than that of both Karnataka and Orissa States. On the other hand, it is lower in the next age-group of 60+ than the proportion of population of each of the other three States. It is generally accepted that population in the age-groups 0—14 years and 60 years and more is regarded as the dependent population. In other words they are considered as not in the labour force. The relationship between the number of persons in the age-group 0—14 and 60+ and of those in the age-group 15—59 is called the "Dependency ratio". In mathematical terminology it is described as follows :—

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Population in age-group 0—14 and 60+}}{\text{population in age-group 15-59}} \times 100$$

The co-efficient gives us the number of dependents for every 100 persons in the working age-group. The dependency ratio therefore represents the number of dependents for every 100 of the population in the working age-group 15—59. The dependency ratio in Gujarat is 81. This means that for every 100 persons covered in the working age-group, there are 81 persons who are incapable of working and who depend upon those capable of working. In fact all those covered in the working age-group 15—59 may not be employed, the actual burden of maintenance of dependents on those who are really employed is much more.

Let us now compare the dependency ratio of Gujarat with that of India and of other States like, Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan. The dependency ratio in India is 85 persons which is slightly higher than that of Gujarat. Among these three States and Gujarat, the dependency ratio is the highest of 94 persons in Rajasthan. Karnataka and Orissa claim for 86 and 85 dependency ratio which corresponds to that of India. But it is slightly higher than that is obtained in Gujarat. The very high dependency ratio in India and our State is mainly due to the high proportion of children below 14 years of age in the population which is nearly 39.00 per cent of the total population.

It would be interesting to study the distribution of our population by broad age-groups for males and females separately 38.76 per cent of the total population are in the younger age-group of 0—14 years whereas in the next age-group of 15—59 they account for 55.27 per cent. In older age-group of 60 years and above the proportion of aged men and women is 5.95 per cent. Against this general pattern of age-distribution, the proportion of males in age-group of 0—14 is marginally higher being 39.10 per cent of the total male population in the State. In the next age-group of 15—59 the proportion of males is 55.36 per cent whereas in the older age-group of 60 and above it accounts for 5.52 per cent. In case of age distribution of female population in our State, the percentages of females are less in both the age-groups of 0—14 and 15—59 than that of males as well as of both sex combined. The number of females in the younger age-group of 0—14 accounts for 38.41 per cent which is slightly less than the corresponding figures of general population as well as of males in that age-group. The females in age-group of 15—59 form 55.18 per cent, which is also slightly lower than the proportion of the general population as well as of males in this age-group. In the older age-group of 60 years and above, preponderance of

females is observed. The number of females in this age-group accounts for 6.40 per cent which is considerably higher than that of males. It can be concluded that the females usually live longer than the males. The following table illustrates the same.

[Percentage] distribution of population of Gujarat by sex and broad age-groups, 1981

	Percentage distribution by broad age groups				
	0—14	15—59	60+	Age not stated	Total
Persons . . .	38.76	55.27	5.95	0.02	100.00
Males . . .	39.10	55.36	5.52	0.02	100.00
Females . . .	38.41	55.18	6.40	0.01	100.00

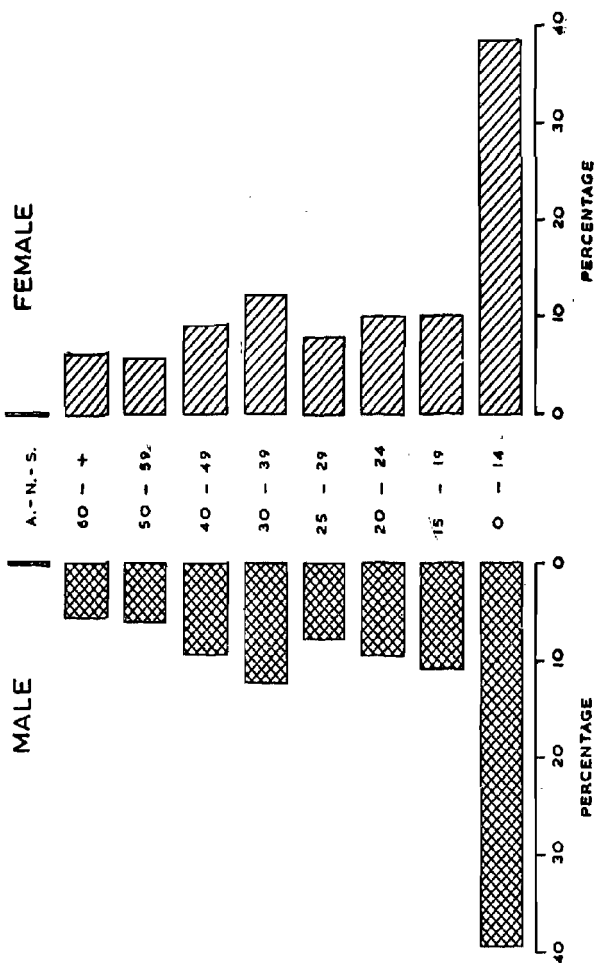
The figures given in the below statement reveals the differences in the age-structure of the rural and the urban population.

STATEMENT IV.3

Rural/Urban percentage distribution of population of Gujarat by sex and broad age-groups, 1981

	Percentage distribution by Broad age groups, 1981			
	0—14	15—59	60+	Age not stated
RURAL				
Persons . . .	39.90	53.79	6.29	0.02
Males . . .	40.55	53.49	5.94	0.02
Females . . .	39.23	54.10	6.66	0.01
URBAN				
Persons . . .	36.24	58.54	5.20	0.02
Males . . .	36.00	59.35	4.63	0.02
Females . . .	36.52	57.64	5.82	0.02

SEX AND AGE-STRUCTURE, GUJARAT CENSUS-1981



In the rural areas, the proportion of population in the younger age-group of 0—14 works out 39.90 per cent whereas that proportion in urban areas comes to 36.24 per cent. This shows a considerable difference in the proportion of population in the younger age-group of 0—14. In the next age-group of 15—59, it will be seen that the persons in this age-group form 53.79 per cent of the total rural population. If we compare this figure with the urban population in this age-group, it would be seen that the proportion of persons in the age-group of 15—59 in urban areas constitutes 58.54 per cent of the total population. The picture of proportions of population in the age-group of 15—59 is quite opposite to that in the age-group of 0—14 in both rural and urban areas of the State. The probable reason for higher proportion of persons in this age-group in urban areas may be the migration of adult males and females from the rural areas. If we study the older age-group of 60 years and above, it would be seen that the proportion of persons is higher in rural areas than that in urban areas. It constitutes 6.29 per cent of total population in rural areas whereas the proportion of persons in this age-group in urban areas is only 5.20 per cent. This comparison leads us to the conclusion that the persons of the older age-group of 60 years and above in rural areas of the State live longer than their counter parts in the urban areas.

We have so far discussed the sex and age-composition of the people of Gujarat. But these two aspects of population can be combined in the diagram known as "Age Pyramid", where the sex and age compositions of most populations are plotted graphically. We get an age-pyramid in which the broad base represents the youngest ages due to high birth rates and the both sides of males and females gradually shrink inside due to deaths in the higher age-groups. In an age pyramid each age-group is represented by a horizontal bar. The male population is shown on left and the female population on right side. The age-pyramids therefore give us a pictorial version of the population of our State and Country among the age-groups.

Age and Marital Status

We shall now see the pattern of distribution of population by marital status. The following statement gives the distribution of population by sex and marital status in Gujarat, 1981.

STATEMENT IV-4

Distribution of population by sex and marital status in Gujarat, 1981

Marital Status	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage to		
				Total persons	Total Males	Total Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total population	34,085,799	17,552,640	16,533,159	100·00	100·00	100·00
Never married	17,690,061	9,815,020	7,875,041	51·90	55·92	47·63
Married	14,771,892	7,336,558	7,435,334	43·34	41·80	44·97
Widowed	1,514,684	353,283	1,161,401	4·44	2·01	7·03
Divorced/ Separated	105,197	46,096	59,101	0·31	0·26	0·36
Unspecified Status	3,965	1,683	2,282	0·01	0·01	0·01

Out of the total population of the State, 17,690,061 persons or little more than half of the total population (51·90%) of the State, have been enumerated as "never married". The proportion of never married males to the total male population accounts for 55·92 per cent, while that of never married females accounts for 47·63 per cent of the total female population. This shows that number of never married males exceed the number of never married females. Married persons constitute 43·34 per cent of the total population. Out of total male population, the proportion of married males accounts for 41·80 per cent, while the corresponding proportion in case of females is 44·97 per cent. In the category of married persons, the females exceed males both in number and percentage. Widowed persons constitute 4·44 per cent of the total population of the State. The proportion of widowed females is found to be relatively high than that of widowers. The relatively high proportion of widowed females is indicative of the custom of prohibition of remarriage of widowed females prevalent in the society. Divorced and separated persons

constitute 0·31 per cent of the total population of the State with more number of female divorced and separated as compared to male divorced and separated. Those who have not recorded any kind of marital status account for 0·01 per cent of the total population which is quite negligible. This table reflects the social conditions prevailing in the society in Gujarat.

Let us now examine the distribution of population classified by age-groups and marital status in 1981 Census. The following statement gives the sex-wise percentage distribution of population by quinquennial age-groups and marital status, 1981.

STATEMENT IV-5
Sexwise percentage distribution of population by quinquennial
age-group and marital status, 1981

Age-group	Population			Marital Status									
	Never married			Married			Widowed			Divorced or Separated			Unspecified Status
	M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
All Ages	100.00	100.00	55.92	47.63	41.80	44.97	2.01	7.03	0.26	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.01
0-19	100.00	100.00	98.00	93.78	1.97	6.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.02
20-24	100.00	100.00	52.23	15.78	47.07	83.02	0.24	0.37	0.44	0.81	0.02	0.02	0.02
25-29	100.00	100.00	15.93	3.05	82.85	95.13	0.59	0.94	0.62	0.87	0.01	0.01	0.01
30-34	100.00	100.00	5.09	1.14	93.26	95.93	1.00	2.14	0.64	0.79	0.01	N	N
35-39	100.00	100.00	2.90	0.67	94.94	94.25	1.54	4.38	0.61	0.70	N	N	N
40-44	100.00	100.00	2.26	0.54	94.58	90.08	2.63	8.74	0.53	0.64	N	N	N
45-49	100.00	100.00	1.87	0.34	93.75	85.60	3.88	13.58	0.50	0.48	N	N	N
50-54	100.00	100.00	1.86	0.32	91.15	72.79	6.53	26.42	0.45	0.47	0.01	N	N
55-59	100.00	100.00	1.58	0.25	89.53	72.51	8.47	26.92	0.41	0.32	0.01	..	..
60+	100.00	100.00	1.65	0.28	78.89	37.42	19.14	62.04	0.29	0.26	0.03	N	N
A.N.S.	100.00	100.00	42.67	46.43	52.57	41.43	3.69	10.66	0.49	1.08	0.58	0.40	0.40

A. N. S. = Age not stated.

The above statement reveals that there are 98.00 per cent males of the total male population and 93.78 per cent females of the total female population in the age-group 0—19 are never married. But the percentage of married females is comparatively higher than that of married males in this age-group. In case of married females, the percentage is 6.13 per cent while it is only 1.97 per cent for married males. This reflects that custom of child marriage or getting the daughters married at a younger age is still prevalent in the society. In the age-group 20—24, the percentage of never married males is 52.23 of the total male population, whereas in the case of females percentage of never married females accounts for 15.78. The proportion of married females is quite high to the total female population in the age-group 20—24 as compared to married males in the same age-group. It shows that generally males prefer to marry at a later age till their education is completed or till they are employed. The percentages of never married males and females decrease with the increase in age. Conversely the percentage of married males and females increases with the increase in age. In the category of widowed marital status, the proportion of widowed males or widowed females is quite low upto the age 44. However, it is increasing with the increase of age. The proportion of widowed female is quite high to the total female population in the age-groups of 45—49, 50—54, 55—59 and 60+ as compared to widowed males. In the category of divorced or separated marital status, the proportion of both divorced/separated males as well as females seems comparatively high in the age-groups of 20—24, 25—29, 30—34 and 35—39 but after the age of 40 and above the proportion seems decreasing gradually.

CHAPTER V

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy is one of the important items collected through Census. For the purpose of Indian Census, the definition of literate used is "a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language". All persons who can read and write are called literates. Mainly being able to read without being able to write, did not make a person literate.

Before we proceed to get first hand information on the extent of literacy prevailing in our country, we must distinguish between literacy and educational level. The educational level is the stage of schooling or college or other training attained by a person. One is educated after being literate.

Literacy, as it is generally measured, is indicated by the proportion of literate population to the total population. This is called the General Literacy rate. But infants and small boys and girls cannot read and write. In fact they are not attending any school. With a view to have a better picture of literacy we should omit the very young boys and girls from our calculation. As a tradition of Census, all children up to the age of 4 years are treated as illiterate. If the children of 4 years and below are omitted from our calculation, then we get the Effective Literacy Rate. In mathematical equation they are described as follows :—

$$(1) \text{ General Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

$$(2) \text{ Effective Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates}}{\text{Total population (Excluding the population in age-group 0—4)}} \times 100$$

According to 1981 Census, the literacy rate of our State works out to 43.70 per cent whereas for the country as a whole only 36.23 per cent of the total population are literate. This means that about 44 out of every 100 persons in the State are literate as

against 36 out of every 100 persons at the national level. According to 1971 Census, there were about 36 out of every 100 persons in our State could read and write. Thus, the actual percentage increase over the last decade comes to 7.91 per cent. The corresponding percentage increase in the previous decade of 1961-71 was to the tune of 5.34 per cent.

As we have compared the characteristics of population of Gujarat with those of Karnataka, Orissa and Rajasthan in the preceding chapters of population, sex-ratio, sex and age-composition etc., let us now study the literacy rate of our State with these States. According to latest Census, the literacy rate of these three States comes to 38.46 per cent for Karnataka, 34.23 per cent for Orissa and 24.38 per cent for Rajasthan. In 1971 Census the proportion of literate persons in these States were 31.52 per cent in Karnataka, 26.18 per cent in Orissa and 19.07 per cent in Rajasthan. In terms of increase in percentages of literacy in Karnataka over the last decade works out to 6.94 per cent, 8.05 per cent in Orissa and 5.31 per cent in Rajasthan. Thus, it is revealed from the figures of increase in percentage of literacy of our State and that of three other States of our country that though the proportion of literates to total population in Gujarat in 1981 Census is higher than that of three other States, the increase in percentage of literacy in Orissa over the last decade pushes back Gujarat in the race. However, Rajasthan, which has recorded a low increase in literacy percentage of only 5.31 has not done so well.

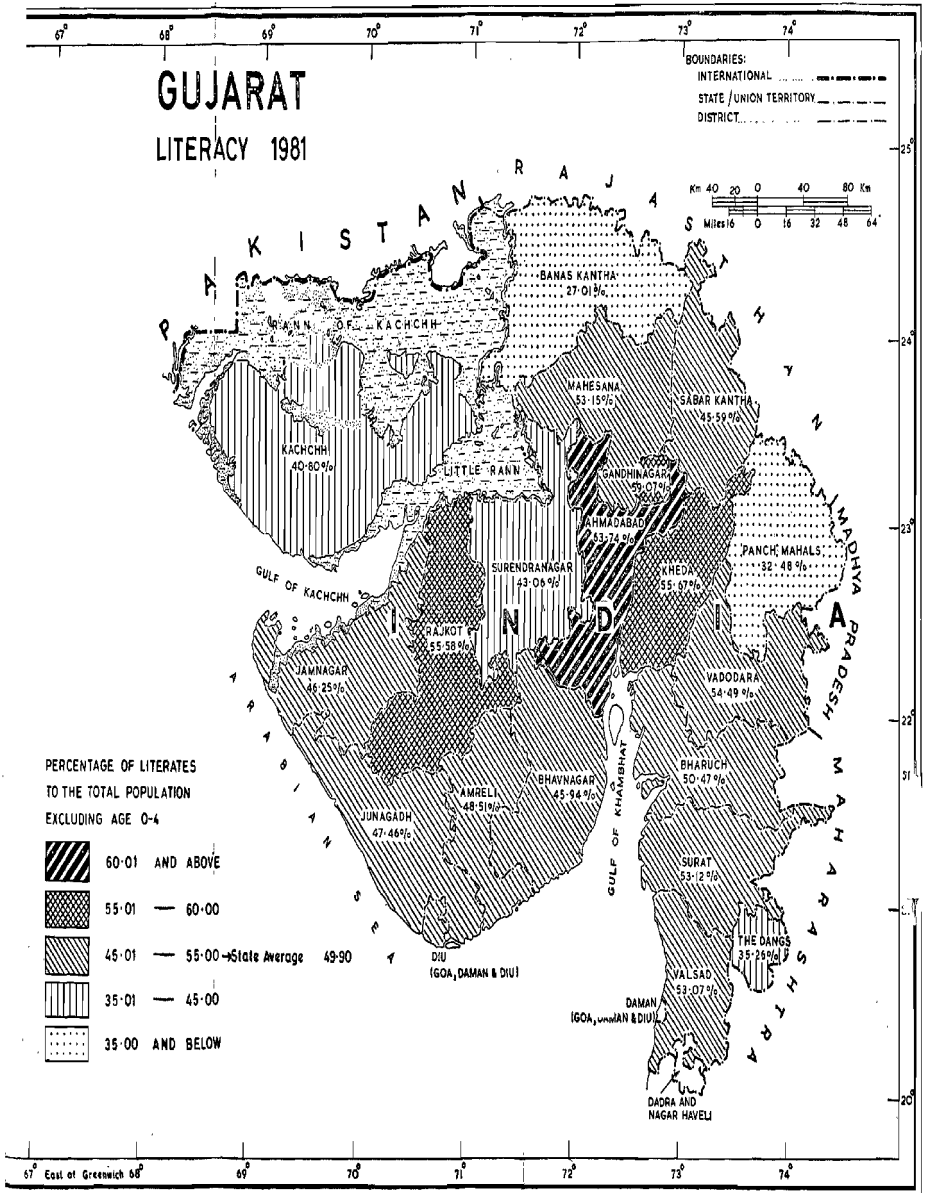
Let us now see the proportion of literates in other States of India and see as to how they fare vis-a-vis our State at the latest Census. For this purpose we will not take into account the Union Territories for the time being on the ground that these are the small compact areas with entirely different set of circumstances and conditions that do not prevail in bigger States in general. The General Literacy Rates of India, States and Union Territories are given below :

STATEMENT V-1

General Literacy Rates by Sex in States and Union Territories,
1981

India/State/Union Territories	General Literacy Rates by sex		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA*	36.23	46.89	24.82
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	29.94	39.26	20.39
2. Bihar	26.20	38.11	13.62
3. Gujarat	43.70	54.44	32.30
4. Haryana	36.14	48.20	22.27
5. Himachal Pradesh	42.48	53.19	31.46
6. Jammu & Kashmir	26.67	36.29	15.88
7. Karnataka	38.46	48.81	27.71
8. Kerala	70.42	75.26	65.73
9. Madhya Pradesh	27.87	39.49	15.53
10. Maharashtra	47.18	58.79	34.79
11. Manipur	41.35	53.29	29.06
12. Meghalaya	34.08	37.89	30.08
13. Nagaland	42.57	50.06	33.89
14. Orissa	34.23	47.10	21.12
15. Punjab	40.86	47.16	33.69
16. Rajasthan	24.38	36.30	11.42
17. Sikkim	34.05	43.95	22.20
18. Tamil Nadu	46.76	58.26	34.99
19. Tripura	42.12	51.70	32.00
20. Uttar Pradesh	27.16	38.76	14.04
21. West Bengal	40.94	50.67	30.25
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.56	58.72	42.14
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.79	28.94	11.32
3. Chandigarh	64.79	69.00	59.31
4. Dadara & Nagar Haveli	26.67	36.32	16.78
5. Delhi	61.54	68.40	53.07
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	56.66	65.59	47.56
7. Lakshdweep	55.07	65.24	44.65
8. Mizoram	59.88	64.46	54.91
9. Pondicherry	55.85	65.84	45.71

*Excludes Assam.



upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles
from the appropriate base line.

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At the latest Census of 1981 there are 36·23 per cent of the total population are literates at the national level. In Gujarat the position is fairly better in terms of literacy. Gujarat with 43·70 per cent literates ranks fourth on the literacy map of India. It has maintained the status quo ante position as it was in 1971 Census. The first three are Kerala with literacy of 70·42 per cent, Maharashtra with literacy of 47·18 per cent and Tamil Nadu with literacy of 46·76 per cent. Next in rank of literacy are Nagaland (42·57 per cent); Himachal Pradesh (42·48 per cent); Tripura (42·12 per cent); Manipur (41·35 per cent); West Bengal (40·94 per cent); Punjab (40·86 per cent) and Karnataka (38·46 per cent). These eleven States have a literacy rate higher than the national average. The remaining ten States have the literacy rate less than the national average. It is interesting to note that though Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Rajasthan are the bigger States of our country, their literacy rate is less than 30 per cent. In contrast the smaller States like Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh have recorded a literacy rate of more than 40 per cent. Rajasthan has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 24·38 per cent.

Effective Literacy Rates in Gujarat State and its districts

It is true that Effective Literacy rates give the more realistic picture than the General Literacy rate since the Children in the age-group 0—4 are not taken into consideration in computing this literacy rate. The Effective Literacy rates in Gujarat State and its districts are given below :

STATEMENT V·2

The Effective Literacy Rates in the Districts, 1981

State/Districts	Effective Literacy Rates		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Gujarat State	49·90	62·07	36·94
Jamnagar	46·25	57·33	34·57
Rajkot	55·58	66·27	44·32
Surendranagar	43·06	55·76	29·42
Bhavnagar	45·95	59·01	32·30
Amreli	48·51	59·83	36·84
Junagadh	47·46	60·00	34·35

STATEMENT V.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
Kachchh	40·80	50·95	30·67
Banas Kantha	27·01	39·84	13·36
Sabar Kantha	45·59	61·47	29·28
Mahesana	53·15	66·15	39·82
Gandhinagar	59·07	72·64	44·47
Ahmadabad	63·74	74·09	51·97
Kheda	55·67	70·83	39·05
Panch Mahals	32·48	47·05	17·21
Vadodara	54·49	66·18	42·18
Bhâruch	50·47	62·52	37·61
Surat	53·12	62·33	43·18
Valsad	53·07	62·93	43·00
The Dangs	35·26	45·19	24·96

We have seen that the General Literacy rate in Gujarat is 43·70 per cent but the Effective Literacy rate comes to 49·90 per cent. In other words about half of the population of 5 years of age and above in our State are literates as per the concept of literate adopted in Census. Among 19 districts of our State, Ahmadabad district ranks first having 63·74 per cent of effective literacy rates of the total population excluding the population of children of age 0—4 years. Gandhinagar with 59·07 per cent and Kheda with 55·67 per cent rank second and third respectively having higher percentage of effective literacy rate. The general pattern among the Central and Southern parts of Gujarat consisting of districts from Mahesana to Valsad except Panch Mahals is that they have recorded more than 50 per cent of effective literacy rates, while the districts of Peninsular Gujarat together with Kachchh except Rajkot district have registered less than 50% of effective literacy rates. The lowest effective literacy rate of 27·01 is recorded by Banas Kantha district. Panch Mahals with 32·48 per cent and The Dangs with 35·26 per cent effective literacy rates are close behind. The probable reasons for low effective literacy rates in Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals and The Dangs districts are backwardness of economy, areas predominantly inhabited by tribal people and less educational facility available in these districts.

Now let us compare the position of effective literacy rates among males and females in districts of our State. Both among males and females, the highest effective literacy rate is recorded by Ahmadabad and the lowest by Banas Kantha districts. The distribution pattern of effective literacy rates of males and females in districts is almost similar to that what is obtained for both males and females combined in each district with slight variations.

One striking feature noticed is the generally lower literacy rates among women compared to men. In all districts of our State, the effective literacy rates among women are much lower than that among men. The effective literacy rates among men exceeds 40 per cent in most of districts except in Banas Kantha, Panch Mahals and The Dangs, while in case of women, the effective literacy rate is less than 40 per cent in most of the districts except Rajkot (44.32 per cent), Gandhinagar (44.47 per cent), Ahmadabad (51.97 per cent), Vadodara (42.18 per cent), Surat (43.18 per cent) and Valsad (43.00 per cent). Banas Kantha district with 13.36 per cent has recorded the lowest effective literacy rate among women in our State followed by Panch Mahals with 17.21 per cent and The Dangs with 24.96 per cent. Among these three districts of our State, the effective literacy rate among women is less than 25 per cent. The spread of literacy particularly among women is of utmost importance for our country.

In the earlier paragraphs we have examined the effective literacy rates of both men and women combined. Let us now examine what kind of pattern emerges in the matter of effective literacy rate in case of males as well as females separately in each district. It is the acknowledged fact that literacy among females in India has always been low compared to that among males. In Gujarat in 1971, effective literacy rate among men was 53.78 per cent, but it has reached to 62.07 per cent among men in 1981 Census. There is thus an improvement of 8.29 per cent increase among males. As regards females, there was 29.00 per cent effective literacy rate in 1971, which has shot up to the extent of 36.94 per cent in 1981. This marks an increase of 7.94 per cent. It is little less by 0.35 per cent than that of males. Though the effective literacy rate among females (36.94 per cent) is quite low as compared to that of males (62.07 per cent), it is encouraging to see that percentage increase in effective literacy rate among both males and females during the decade has remained more or less equal. Looking to the low percentages of literacy among females in India, it is necessary that much efforts to improve the percentages of literacy among females are required by way of granting free educational facilities to them.

At the level of the individual districts, the highest increase in percentage of effective literacy rate in the male population is recorded in The Dangs district where the growth during the decade has been to the tune of 20.43 per cent. This district is followed in order of rank by Junagadh district with a growth of 11.68 per cent, Banas Kantha with 11.46 per cent, Sabar Kantha with 9.91 per cent, Gandhinagar with 9.83 per cent, Rajkot with 8.94 per cent, Surendranagar with 8.93 per cent and Jamnagar with 8.68 per cent. In all there are 8 districts having the effective literacy rate more than that of State level average of 8.29 per cent among males. The lowest effective literacy rate among males is registered by Surat district with 6.52 per cent followed by Ahmadabad with 6.70 per cent, Kheda with 7.06 per cent and Vadodra with 7.67 per cent. By and large, it is noticed that effective literacy rate among male population has been satisfactory.

The effective literacy rate among female population is also equally encouraging. At the State level, as a whole, the increase in the effective literacy rate among females has been to the order of 7.94 per cent during the decade 1971-81. There are in all nine districts in the State which have recorded the increase in effective literacy rate higher than that of State level increase. Thus, it will be seen that highest increase in the effective literacy rate in the female population has been recorded in The Dangs district (16.43 per cent). There are seven districts in the State where the increase in effective literacy rate among females is higher than that of males. These districts are Rajkot, Amreli, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad. The lowest increase in the effective literacy rate among females is registered by Panch Mahals with 4.01 per cent followed by Banas Kantha with 5.20 per cent and Kachchh with 5.68 per cent. In general, we can safely conclude that there is an increasing trend in the field of female literacy and education. The present trend is nevertheless encouraging.

General Literacy Rates in Rural and Urban Areas

We have discussed in the preceding paras that there is a considerable gap between male and female literacy rates. Similarly, if we examine the literacy rates among the rural and urban population as per 11th Census data, a wide difference in literacy rates between these two sectors of the population will also be seen. The discussion that follows on the literacy rates among the rural and urban population is based on the General Literacy rates obtained in 1981 Census.

Let us first examine the literacy in rural areas. In 1971, 28.33 per cent of rural population was literate which has increased to 36.20 per cent in 1981 Census. Thus, the rural literacy is increased by 7.87 per cent during the last decade. The highest increase in rural literacy is marked by The Dangs district which is 15.68 per cent. Next in the order of rank are Junagadh with 12.50 per cent and Rajkot with 11.40 per cent. The lowest increase of 5.35 per cent in literacy in rural areas is recorded by Panch Mahals district, followed by Kachchh with 5.91 per cent. Out of 19 districts eight districts have registered more increase in percentage of rural literacy than that of the State average of 7.87 per cent in rural areas. These districts are Jamnagar (9.69 per cent); Rajkot (11.40 per cent); Amreli (8.76 per cent); Junagadh (12.50 per cent); Sabar Kantha (8.59 per cent); Bharuch (9.10 per cent); Valsad (9.17 per cent) and The Dangs with 15.68 (per cent) increase in rural literacy. The figures showing the change in the percentage of literacy in rural and urban areas during the decade 1971-81 are given in the below statement,

***STATEMENT V-3**
Change in Literacy percentages for Rural and Urban areas of
districts during 1971-81

Sl. No.	State/District	Change in Literacy percentages during 1971-81										
		Total			Rural			Urban				
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
GUJARAT STATE.												
1	Jamnagar .	+7.91	+8.33	+7.73	+7.87	+8.93	+6.87	+5.41	+4.66	+6.36		
		+8.48	+8.82	+8.20	+9.69	+10.53	+8.91	+4.97	+4.41	+5.59		
2	Rajkot .	+9.55	+8.94	+10.20	+11.40	+11.36	+11.43	+4.95	+3.67	+6.34		
3	Surendranagar .	+7.61	+8.59	+6.49	+7.79	+9.20	+6.24	+5.46	+5.32	+5.46		
4	Bhavnagar .	+7.06	+7.50	+6.76	+7.76	+8.75	+6.86	+4.58	+4.08	+5.34		
5	Amreli .	+8.43	+8.22	+8.86	+8.76	+8.71	+9.03	+6.71	+5.79	+7.84		
6	Junagadh .	+10.99	+11.60	+10.55	+12.50	+13.75	+11.41	+6.61	+5.80	+7.69		
7	Kachchh .	+5.98	+6.74	+5.10	+5.91	+7.13	+4.67	+5.26	+4.65	+5.72		
8	Banas Kantha .	+7.28	+10.01	+4.42	+7.46	+10.61	+4.18	+8.18	+6.89	+9.45		
9	Sabar Kantha .	+8.66	+9.54	+7.90	+8.59	+9.66	+7.64	+6.51	+6.21	+7.12		
10	Mahesana .	+7.88	+8.26	+7.65	+7.84	+8.53	+7.28	+6.88	+6.08	+7.88		
11	Gandhinagar .	+9.68	+9.37	+10.00	+7.32	+7.61	+7.12	+11.34	+10.75	+12.02		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Ahmadabad .	+ 7.29	+ 7.14	+ 7.76	+ 7.79	+ 9.52	+ 6.05	+ 5.32	+ 4.85	+ 6.24
13	Kheda .	+ 6.51	+ 7.39	+ 5.87	+ 7.27	+ 8.48	+ 6.23	+ 3.33	+ 2.99	+ 4.05
14	Panch Mahals .	+ 5.28	+ 7.05	+ 3.63	+ 5.35	+ 7.37	+ 3.43	+ 5.15	+ 4.73	+ 5.68
15	Vadodara .	+ 7.67	+ 7.90	+ 7.60	+ 5.95	+ 7.25	+ 4.19	+ 5.17	+ 4.20	+ 6.57
16	Bharuch .	+ 8.93	+ 9.10	+ 8.68	+ 9.10	+ 9.52	+ 8.57	+ 6.78	+ 5.91	+ 7.64
17	Surat .	+ 7.34	+ 7.00	+ 7.48	+ 6.40	+ 6.27	+ 6.54	+ 3.25	+ 2.61	+ 3.68
18	Valsad .	+ 9.38	+ 9.30	+ 9.31	+ 9.17	+ 9.24	+ 9.05	+ 5.68	+ 5.36	+ 5.84
19	The Dangs .	+ 15.68	+ 17.59	+ 13.91	+ 15.68	+ 17.59	+ 13.91	..	..	..

We have seen earlier that 36·20 per cent of rural population of the State have the ability to read and write. At the level of individual districts, the rural literacy in eleven districts is higher than the State average. The highest rural literacy rate of 47·25 per cent is registered by Gandhinagar district. However, the first five districts in which the rural literacy rate is above 40·00 per cent are listed below :

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Gandhinagar	47·25
2	Kheda	45·72
3	Mahesana	43·66
4	Valsad	42·38
5	Bharuch	40·95

Nine districts have recorded rural literacy ranging in between 30 to 40 per cent. These are listed below according to the order of rank.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
6	Rajkot	39·89
7	Ahmadabad	39·18
8	Amreli	38·87
9	Sebar Kantha	37·65
10	Vadodara	37·46
11	Surat	37·26
12	Junagadh	35·91
13	Jamnagar	32·42
14	Bhavnagar	31·56

In the remaining five districts, the rural literacy falls in the range of 20 to 30 per cent. The details are given below in the order of rank.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
15	Surendranagar	29·87
16	The Dangs	29·84
17	Kachchh	28·77
18	Panch Mahals	24·12
19	Banas Kantha	20·39

Let us now see the state of literacy in urban component of our population. The General Literacy rate for urban areas in Gujarat was 60·31 per cent at the latest Census. In the previous Census of 1971, it was 54·90 per cent. Thus, there is an overall increase of 5·41 per cent over the intervening period between 1971 and 1981. The highest increase in literacy rates of urban population is observed in Gandhinagar district having an increase of 11·34 per cent over the literacy percentage of the previous Census. The lowest increase of 3·25 per cent in literacy rate of urban areas is noticed in Surat district. Nine districts in the State have shown an improvement in literacy in the urban population to an extent higher than the State average of 5·41 per cent. These in order of rank according to degree of improvement are the districts of Gandhinagar (11·34 per cent), Banas Kantha (8·18 per cent), Mahesana (6·88 per cent), Bharuch (6·78 per cent), Amreli (6·71 per cent), Junagadh (6·61 per cent), Sabar Kantha (6·51 per cent), Valsad (5·68 per cent) and Surendranagar (5·46 per cent).

The most striking feature observed from the increase in literacy percentage in rural and urban population of each district is that barring two districts of Banas Kantha and Gandhinagar, all districts of the State have registered higher increase in literacy percentage in rural population than that of urban population over a decade of 1971-81. The improvement that has registered in rural areas in the matter of literacy is therefore a good sign of development and progress. However, seven districts have registered a higher literacy rate in their urban population than the State average of 60·31 per cent. They are listed below in order of rank according to the level of literacy of urban population.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	Gandhinagar	66·86
2	Vadodara	66·75
3	Valsad	63·21
4	Ahmadabad	62·74
5	Kheda	62·22
6	Rajkot	61·42
7	Bharuch	60·91

In the remaining eleven districts (except The Dangs district being entirely rural), the urban literacy rate is above 50 per cent. In other words, more than 50 per cent of the urban population in each district of our State is literate.

From the above observation of literacy percentage in rural and urban areas, we can conclude that though in terms of literacy percentage this does not compare favourably with the growth in urban literacy. It is nevertheless encouraging index of changing attitude in rural areas about literacy and education.

However, in terms of overall ranking according to the General Literacy rate in the districts, nine districts have registered a General Literacy rate higher than that of the State average. In the order of rank the districts are Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar, Kheda, Rajkot, Vadodara, Valsad, Mahesana, Surat and Bharuch. The following statement gives the General Literacy rate obtained in each district in 1981 Census.

STATEMENT V.4
Districtwise General Literacy Rate, 1981

<i>Rank</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Literacy Rate (in percentage)</i>
1	Ahmadabad	56.08
2	Gandhinagar	51.08
3	Kheda	49.04
4	Rajkot	48.78
5	Vadodara	48.34
6	Valsad	46.95
7	Mahesana	46.74
8	Surat	46.73
9	Bharuch	44.66
10	Amreli	42.08
11	Junagadh	41.63
12	Jamnagar	40.52
13	Sabar Kantha	39.80
14	Bhavnagar	39.79
15	Surendranagar	37.47
16	Kachchh	35.42
17	The Dangs	29.84
18	Panch Mahals	28.10
19	Banas Kantha	23.04

It is observed from the above table that the belt extending from the northern to southern part of Mainland Gujarat consisting of Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts and one district of Peninsular

Gujarat, viz., Rajkot have registered literacy rates more than 44.00 per cent. Three districts, viz., The Dangs, Panch Mahals and Banas Kantha have recorded the General Literacy rates less than 30 per cent of their total population, while Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar districts fall in the General Literacy range of 50 per cent and above.

Let us now examine the literacy rates obtained in the different size classes of towns and arranged at taluka level. 60.31 per cent of the population of the State living in towns and cities is literate. We have seen earlier that there are 255 towns and cities in our State and they have been classified in six classes, Class I to VI, according to size of population. There are 11 cities in Class I towns, 27 towns in Class II, 57 towns in Class III, 86 towns in Class IV, 61 towns in Class V and 13 towns in Class VI. The level of literacy is highest in Class I towns where 63.61 per cent of their population is literate. The level of literacy decreases progressively with the reduction in the size class of towns except the level of literacy is slightly higher in Class V towns than that of Class IV towns. In Class II towns, the level of literacy is to the extent of 59.40 per cent of its population and that in Class III towns is 56.76 per cent. The level of literacy in Class IV towns is 54.68 per cent, while in Class V towns 55.24 per cent of the population is literate which is slightly higher than that of Class IV towns. Lastly in Class VI towns, only 48.19 per cent of the population can both read and write.

The following table gives the classwise General Literacy rates obtained in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

STATEMENT V.5

Classwise General Literacy rates obtained in 1971 and 1981

Class	General Literacy rates obtained in			
	No. of towns	1971	No. of towns	1981
I . .	7	59.22	11	63.61
II . .	18	55.25	27	59.40
III . .	42	51.67	57	56.76
IV . .	73	49.04	86	54.68
V . .	71	47.10	61	55.24
VI . .	5	40.83	13	48.19

It is seen from the above table that there is an improvement in General Literacy rate among all classes of towns varying in percentage from 4·15 in class II towns to 8·14 in class V towns.

Now looking to the level of individual cities and towns, we see that out of 11 cities of the State, the highest literacy rate of 68·38 per cent is registered by Vadodara City followed by Nadiad City with 65·46 per cent and Junagadh City with 64·66 per cent. Next in rank is Rajkot City where literacy rate is 64·17 per cent. Ahamadabad (63·85 per cent), Navasari (63·58 per cent), Porbandar (63·25 per cent) and Bharuch (63·03 per cent) cities have the level of literacy almost equal to that of class I towns with slight variation. In Surat and Bhavnagar cities, 60·91 per cent and 60·41 per cent of their population are literates. While in Jamnagar the level of literacy is 58·62 per cent which is less than the General Literacy rate of 60·31 per cent of population living in all towns and cities of the State.

While comparing the General Literacy rates of each town and city of the State, it is observed that Fertilizarnagar of class V town of Vadodara district has recorded the literacy rate as high as 82·15 per cent and happens to be one among two towns which have exceeded a literacy rate of 80 per cent. Jawaharnagar (Gujarat Refinery), of class V town of Vadodara district with a literacy rate of 80·88 per cent comes next in rank. Atul of class V town of Valsad district having a literacy rate of 74·81 per cent stands third in the row. These are the industrial townships where more numbers of skilled and qualified workers are deployed. This has affirmatively raised the literacy rate as high as up to 80 per cent.

Let us now have a look at the General Literacy rate at the taluka level. The break-up of talukas/mahals of the State by literacy ranges is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT V.6

Number of talukas/mahals classified by Literacy percentage range, 1981

Percentage range	Number of talukas in the range
Below 20	10
21—30·99	32
31—40·99	64
41—50·99	50
51—54·99	17
55 and above	11
TOTAL	184

There are in all 184 talukas/mahals in the State. 11 talukas have recorded the literacy rates of 55 per cent and above; 17 talukas are covered in the literacy rate of 51.00 to 54.99 per cent. Large number of 114 talukas have registered the literacy rate ranging in between 31 to 50.99 per cent. 32 talukas/mahals accounted for the literacy rate falling in the range of 21.00 to 30.99 per cent, whereas only 10 talukas have recorded the low literacy rate below 20.00 per cent. Out of 184 talukas/mahals of the State, 60 talukas have recorded the literacy rate higher than that of the State level average of 43.70 per cent, while in the remaining 124 talukas literacy rate is less than the State average. Talukas which have recorded the literacy rate 55 per cent and above are given below:

STATEMENT V.7

Talukas in the State having Literacy rate more than 55 per cent and above, 1981

Sl. No.	Taluka	Percentage
1	2	3
1	Vadodara	64.14
2	Ahmadabad City	63.30
3	Gandevi	60.02
4	Valsad	59.25
5	Chorasi	58.64
6	Rajkot	58.18
7	Navsari	57.36
8	Bharuch	57.01
9	Amreli	55.95
10	Anand	55.38
11	Visnagar	55.15

The high level of literacy rate of these talukas is mainly due to the contribution of high literacy rates of the big cities and towns located in these talukas. At the other end of the scale where the literacy rate is below 20 per cent there are only 10 talukas. There are the talukas of Dharampur, Kankrej, Rapar, Dhanera, Deodar, Santalpur, Limkheda, Chhota Udaipur, Tharad and Vav. The low level of literacy rate of these talukas is mainly due to the rural characteristics of most of the talukas. 6 out of 10 talukas are entirely rural. The remaining four talukas are economically backward where educational facilities are few

and far between. Thus, we see from the above that there is a sharp contrast between Vav taluka where literacy rate is the lowest and Yadodara taluka where it is the highest. In the former case about 14 persons out of every 100 are literate whereas in the latter case 64 persons out of every 100 are literate. The gap is to the extent of 50 persons between two talukas because one is backward and the another is well advanced and equipped with full educational facilities.

From our discussion that has been given in the preceding paras of this chapter, two important aspects of literacy draw our utmost attention, one is the literacy rate among women and other is the literacy rate attained in rural areas. Literacy rate among women is considerably low in comparison to that of men. Similarly it is also less in rural areas than that of urban areas. The education of women is extremely important. It has been rightly said that a literate mother is worth hundred teachers. We must therefore pay great attention to the education of women by providing free and compulsory education for them. Likewise, large proportion of our population is residing in the rural areas and the modernisation of the agricultural sector of our economy mostly depends upon the greater rural literacy rate than what we have got it now.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

We all know that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are both socially and economically backward communities of our country. In order to measure the extent of improvement and progress of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their conditions over the years, the status of literacy and their occupation can serve as suitable indices to measure the progress and change in their traditional occupation.

In 1981, out of 24.38 lakhs Scheduled Caste population 9.70 lakhs persons or 39.79 per cent were literates. The literacy rate of Scheduled Caste population was only 27.74 per cent in 1971. This shows that the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population has gone up by 12.05 per cent over the decade. However, the General Literacy rate of the total State population has marked an increase of 7.91 per cent over a decade. From these figures it is noticed that during the decade the rise in the level of literacy among the Scheduled Caste population is comparatively high than the increase in the level of literacy in the general population of the State as a whole. Hence the literacy trend in the Scheduled Caste population is quite encouraging.

Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes has been traditionally very low. In 1981, 21·14 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population were literates which was only 14·12 per cent in 1971 Census. The literacy level among Scheduled Tribe population has gone up by 7·02 points only which is little less than the increase in the level of literacy in the general population of the State. The probable reason can be assigned to either disinclination towards education or economic backwardness to afford to provide education to their children or lack of educational facilities available to them at the easily accessible surrounding areas of their habitation. They have failed to take full advantage of the educational facilities and financial aid granted to them by the enlightened government.

Let us now study the literacy rates among Scheduled Caste males and females as well as in the rural and urban areas of the State. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Caste males comes to 53·14 per cent of the total male population while that for females is only 25·61 per cent in the State as a whole. This shows that there is a wide gap in the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste males and females population. In other words, the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste males is little more than double the literacy rate among females. Looking to the literacy rate for the rural and urban areas separately, the percentage of literacy is only 34·93 per cent in rural areas as against 49·79 per cent in the urban areas.

In case of Scheduled Tribes, out of 48·48 lakh persons, about 10·25 lakh persons or 21·14 per cent were literate in 1981. Among tribal males of the State, the literacy rate is 30·41 per cent whereas in the tribal females of the State, it is only 11·64 per cent. If these figures are examined separately for rural and urban areas, it is found that literacy rate is 20·34 per cent in the rural areas, and that for urban areas is only 31·27 per cent. This reflects that literacy rates both among Scheduled Caste males and Scheduled Caste females and in rural and urban areas in the State are comparatively higher than the corresponding figures of the Scheduled Tribe population.

CHAPTER VI

LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the individual slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 34,085,799 in the State, the institutional population is only 165,917 constituting 0.49 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Statement VI.1.

Statement VI.1—PART A

Statement showing the speakers of household population by Languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Sl. No.	Languages	Number of speakers
1	2	3
1	Assamese	256
2	Bengali	8,972
3	Gujarati	30,774,762
4	Hindi	722,294
5	Kannada	9,130
6	Kashmiri	289
7	Malayalam	30,610
8	Marathi	386,697

Statement VI.1—PART A—*Contd.*

1	2	3
9	Oriya	7,037
10	Punjabi	33,866
11	Sanskrit	16
12	Sindhi	727,600
13	Tamil	21,852
14	Telegu	28,951
15	Urdu	609,056

Statement VI.1—PART B

Statement showing the speakers of household population by Languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of Variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India

Sl. No.	Languages	Number of speakers
1	2	3
1	ADI	106
2	Arabic/Arbi	433
3	Bhil/Bhilodi	426,907
4	Bhumij	5
5	Bodo/Boro	8
6	Chang	8
7	Coorgi/Kodagu	7
8	Dogri	298
9	English	3,131
10	Gondi	44
11	Gorkhali/Nepali	4,790
12	Halabi	738
13	Ho	3
14	Kabui	17
15	Khandeshi	81,307
16	Kharia	36
17	Koda/Kora	37
18	Konkani	18,134
19	Korwa	3
20	Kurukh/Oraon	19
21	Ladakhi	5
22	Lahnda	142
23	Lushai/Mizo	2

Statement VI.1—PART B—Contd.

1	2	3
24 Manipuri/Meithei	.	41
25 Munda	.	3
26 Mundari	.	31
27 Persian	.	172
28 Santhali	.	6
29 Tai	.	2
30 Tibetan	.	4
31 Tulu	.	38
32 Other Languages	.	23,243

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 33,919,882 in the State, 33,361,388 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 98.35 per cent and 558,494 are the speakers of other languages constituting 1.65 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the Statement VI.1 variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These indentifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

Hindi .

Part—A

Awadhi; Banjari; Bhojpur; Braj Bhasa; Chhattisgarhi; Garhwali; Kangeri; Khariboli; Kumaoni; Maithili; Malvi; Marwari; Mewari; Nagpur; Pahari; Pawari/Poweri; Rajasthani.

Kannada

Bedaga

Sindhi

Kachchhi

Telugu

Vadari

Part—B

Bhili/Bhilodi

Bhilali, Chodhari, Dhodia; Gamit/Gavit; Kokra/Kokni/Kukna; Mawchi; Varli; Vasava; Wagdi.

Gondi

Maria

Khandeshi

Ahirani; Dangi

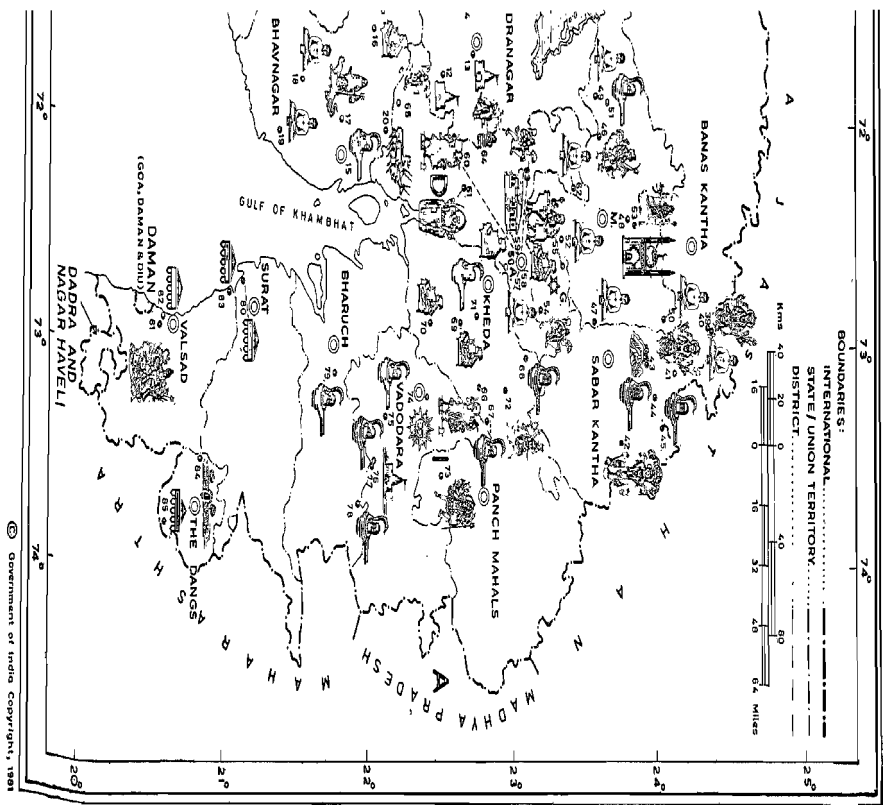
Konkani

Malwani

Lahnda

Mulkani

All other returns falling under Part-B which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the All-India level or were not linguistically indentifiable are included in the Category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part-B.





M. MAHESANA
G. GANDHIMAGAR
A. AHMADABAD

DADRA AND
NAGAR HAV

3—31 R. Q. India/NID/89

9 Important Pilgrimage/Tourist Centres, Gujarat



5 Somnath Temple, Patan-Veraval (Junagadh District)

CHAPTER VII

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

It is needless to say that our country is a secular Sovereign Democratic Republic State. India is a land of many religions and faiths and freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by our Constitution as much by the spirit of its preamble as by the specific provisions of the Constitution in this regard. We are a secular State and yet the Census collects information regarding religion and other persuasions. Information on religions is gathered because it is recognised that many aspects of person's life are influenced by religion though in varying degrees. Sociologists and others are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as marriage, migration, literacy and economic condition. Religion is an important cultural characteristic in a person's life and his behaviour. In this chapter, we will be discussing various religions and faiths followed by the people and its numerical strength according to the number of people following them. The data on various religions which we are going to discuss here are based on (1) information on the religion of the head of household in respect of normal households and households of houseless population, i.e., all households except institutional households and (2) information on the religion of each individual returned in Q.No. 8 of the Individual Slip in respect of individuals in the institutional households.

While comparing the data on religion of 1981 Census with those of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, one point to be kept in mind by the reader is that the figures for religion for 1961 and 1971 are based on the religion of the individuals recorded in the Individual Slips whereas those of 1981 are based on the religion of the head of the household as given in the Q.No. 2 of Part I of the Household Schedule.



Religions in India and Gujarat

We may first examine in brief the religious composition of the national population and then in greater detail that of the population of our State. The number of persons following each of these major religions and their proportion to the total population of India and of our State is indicated in the statement given below:

STATEMENT VII · 1

Distribution of population by major religions in India and Gujarat, 1981

Sl. No.	Religion	India		Gujarat	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Buddhism	4,719,900	0·71	7,550	0·02
2	Christianity	16,174,498	2·43	132,703	0·39
3	Hinduism	549,724,717	82·63	30,518,500	89·53
4	Jainism	3,192,572	0·48	467,768	1·37
5	Islam	75,571,514	11·36	2,907,744	8·53
6	Sikhism	13,078,146	1·96	22,438	0·07
7	Other Religions and Persuasions	2,766,285	0·42	15,683	0·05
8	Religion not stated . .	60,217	0·01	13,413	0·04
TOTAL		665,287,849	100·00	34,085,799	100·00

*Excluding the population of Assam.

Out of the total population of India of 665,287,849* people the followers of Hinduism constitute the largest single majority with a population of 549,724,717. In other words a very high proportion of 82·63 per cent of the total national population are Hindus. Next to Hindus, but far behind, comes Muslims, or those following the Islamic faith. The Muslim population in India accounted for 75,571,514 persons. It constitutes 11·36 per cent of the total population of our country. The remaining 5·58 per cent of the total population of our country is divided mainly among the other four major religions. Christians or those who believe in Christianity constitute the third largest religious group with a total population of 16,174,498 which accounts for 2·43 per cent of the total population. Sikhism is the fourth numerically important religion and the people following this faith are 13,078,146 persons which is 1·96 per cent of the total population. The fifth largest group is of the people following Buddhism. The number of Buddhists was 4,719,900 persons in 1981 Census which is 0·71

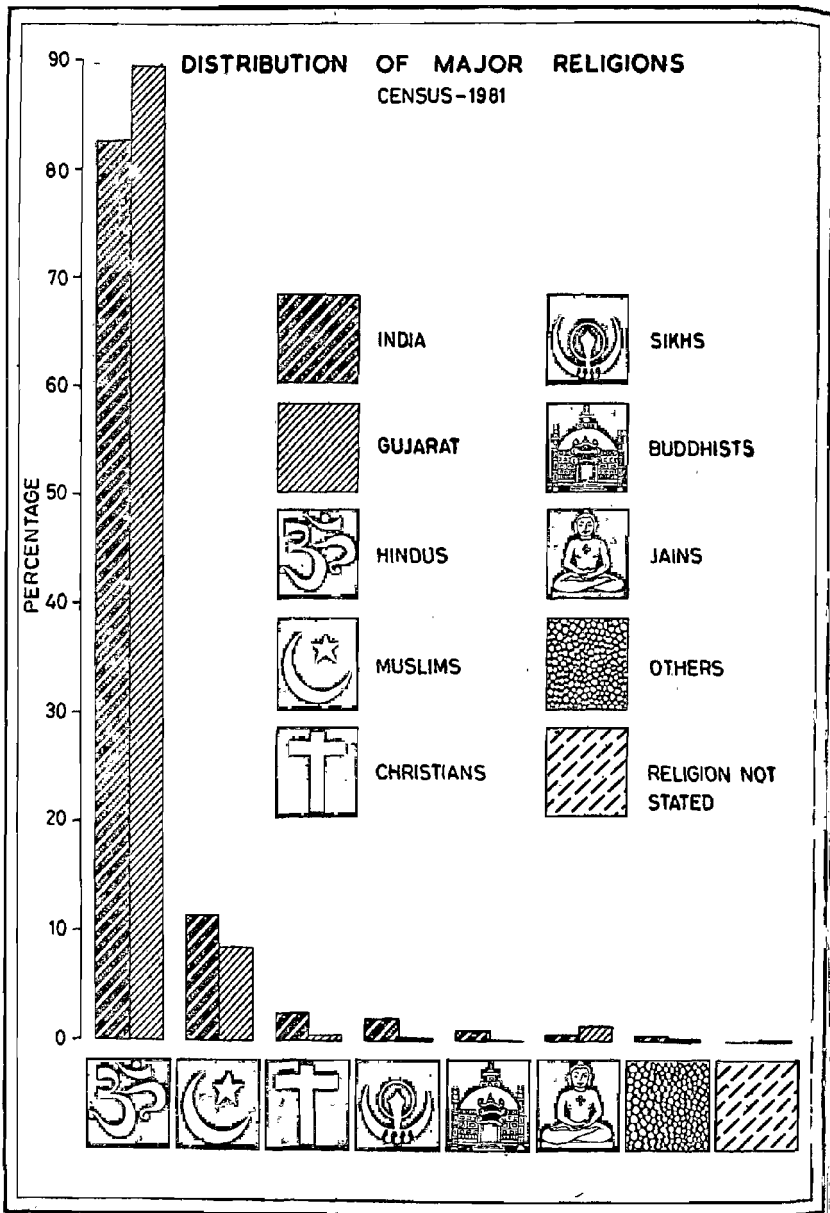
*Excluding Assam.

per cent of the total national population. Jainism claims a population of 3,192,572. This represents 0.48 per cent of the total population of our country. These figures indicate that the great majority of the population of our country follows six major religions. The people following other religions and persuasions are 2,766,285 in number which represents 0.42 per cent of the total national population. 60,217 persons did not state their religion at the last Census. These comprise 0.01 per cent of the total national population.

Now let us see the pattern of the religious composition of our State population. Comparing the religious composition of our State with that of India, it is observed that the proportion of population of Gujarat represented by each of these religions is slightly different from the pattern observed at the national level. The percentage of the followers of Hinduism is 89.53 per cent of the total population of Gujarat which exceeds the national proportion of followers of Hinduism by 6.90 per cent. Muslims who constitute 11.36 per cent at national level are 8.53 per cent only at the State level. Christians, who account for 2.43 per cent at national level are only 0.39 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. The proportion of Sikh population in our State is 0.07 per cent as against 1.96 per cent at the national level. Buddhists are almost negligible accounting for only 0.02 per cent of the State total population as against 0.71 per cent at the national level. This means that Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists account for a very low proportion of the State population than is the case at the national level. The proportion of Jain population in the State is 1.37 per cent which is higher than that of the national level which is only 0.48 per cent. The followers of other religions and persuasions in our State comprise 0.05 per cent of total population as against 0.42 per cent at the national level, while the proportion of those not stating any religion at all is only 0.04 per cent of the total population in Gujarat which is only 0.01 per cent of the total national population.

Major Religions in Gujarat State

We may now consider the religious composition of the population of the districts. The statement given below shows the percentage of religious communities to the total population of the districts arranged in descending order as per the latest Census of 1981.



10 Distribution of Major Religion, 1981 (Chart)

STATEMENT VII.2

Percentage of Religious Communities to total population of the districts arranged in descending order, 1981

Rank	Hindus		Muslims	
	District	Percentage	District	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	GUJARAT STATE	89.53	GUJARAT STATE	8.53
1	The Dangs	97.24	Kachchh	18.77
2	Gandhinagar	95.18	Bharuch	16.09
3	Panch Mahals	94.70	Jamnagar	12.29
4	Valsad	94.33	Ahmadabad	10.93
5	Amreli	93.87	Rajkot	9.68
6	Sabar Kantha	93.41	Kheda	9.42
7	Mahesana	92.70	Junagadh	9.40
8	Bhavnagar	91.26	Surat	8.55
9	Banas Kantha	90.97	Vadodara	7.95
10	Vadodara	90.69	Banas Kantha	7.13
11	Surendranagar	90.31	Surendranagar	6.53
12	Junagadh	90.20	Bhavnagar	6.48
13	Surat	89.36	Mahesana	6.37
14	Rajkot	88.79	Amreli	5.60
15	Kheda	88.48	Sabar Kantha	5.36
16	Jamnagar	85.54	Panch Mahals	4.70
17	Ahmadabad	84.80	Valsad	4.31
18	Bharuch	83.02	Gandhinagar	2.73
19	Kachchh	75.42	The Dangs	1.33

STATEMENT VII-2—*Contd.*

Rank	Jains		Christians	
	District	Percentage	District	Percentage
1	6	7	8	9
	GUJARAT STATE	1.37	GUJARAT STATE	0.39
1	Kachchh	5.47	Kheda	1.51
2	Ahmadabad	3.08	The Dangs	1.33
3	Surendranagar	2.74	Ahmadabad	0.79
4	Bhavnagar	2.12	Surat	0.58
5	Jamnagar	1.92	Vadodara	0.43
6	Banas Kantha	1.86	Gandhinagar	0.39
7	Rajkot	1.36	Bharuch	0.38
8	Surat	1.06	Sabar Kantha	0.27
9	Sabar Kantha	0.92	Panch Mahals	0.25
10	Mahesana	0.84	Valsad	0.23
11	Valsad	0.77	Jamnagar	0.14
12	Vadodara	0.74	Kachchh	0.12
13	Gandhinagar	0.66	Rajkot	0.10
14	Kheda	0.54	Bhavnagar	0.08
15	Amreli	0.47	Junagadh	0.06
16	Bharuch	0.39	Surendranagar	0.04
17	Junagadh	0.32	Banas Kantha	0.03
18	Panch Mahals	0.30	Mahesana	0.03
19	The Dangs	0.01	Amreli	0.01

STATEMENT VII.2—*Contd.*

Rank	Sikhs		Buddhists	
	District	Percentage	District	Percentage
1	10	11	12	13
	GUJARAT STATE	0·07	GUJARAT STATE	0·02
1	Ahmadabad	0·19	Surat	0·20
2	Vadodara	0·14	Ahmadabad	0·03
3	Valsad	0·11	Gandhinagar	0·02
4	Jamnagar	0·10	Vadodara	0·02
5	Gandhinagar	0·10	Jamnagar	0·01
6	Kachchh	0·09	Bharuch	0·01
7	Bharuch	0·06	Valsad	0·01
8	Kheda	0·05	The Dangs	0·01
9	Mahesana	0·04	Rajkot	N
10	Surat	0·04	Bhavnagar	N
11	The Dangs	0·04	Amreli	N
12	Rajkot	0·03	Junagadh	N
13	Junagadh	0·03	Kachchh	N
14	Sabar Kantha	0·03	Banas Kantha	N
15	Panch Mahals	0·03	Sabar Kantha	N
16	Surendranagar	0·02	Mahesana	N
17	Bhavnagar	0·01	Kheda	N
18	Amreli	0·01	Panch Mahals	N
19	Banas Kantha	0·01	Surendranagar	..

STATEMENT VII.2—*Concl'd.*

Rank	Other Religions and Persuasions		Religion Not Stated	
	District	Percentage	District	Percentage
1	14	15	16	17
	GUJARAT STATE	0.05	GUJARAT STATE	0.04
1	Valsad	0.24	Gandhinagar	0.88
2	Surat	0.20	Surendranagar	0.35
3	Ahmadabad	0.07	Kachchh	0.12
4	Bharuch	0.05	Ahmadabad	0.11
5	Gandhinagar	0.04	Bhavnagar	0.03
6	Vadodara	0.03	Amreli	0.02
7	The Dangs	0.03	Mahesana	0.01
8	Rajkot	0.02	Panch Mahals	0.01
9	Bhavnagar	0.02	Surat	0.01
10	Amreli	0.02	The Dangs	0.01
11	Surendranagar	0.01	Junagar	N
12	Kachchh	0.01	Banas Kantha	N
13	Subar Kantha	0.01	Subar Kantha	N
14	Mahesana	0.01	Vadodara	N
15	Panch Mahals	0.01	Bharuch	N
16	Junagar	N	Valsad	N
17	Junagadh	N	Rajkot	..
18	Banas Kantha	N	Junagadh	..
19	Kheda	N	Kheda	..

Hinduism

Hinduism is the predominant religion in the State. As mentioned earlier, the followers of Hinduism in the whole State account for 89.53 per cent of the total population in 1981 Census. There are two districts in the State which claim more than 95 per cent of their total population as Hindus. The Dangs district leads in this regard for the largest proportion of 97.24 per cent of the total population is Hindu. Next in rank comes Gandhinagar district with a proportion of 95.18 per cent. Ten districts of the State have the proportion of Hindu population more than 90 per cent but less than 95 per cent of their total population. These are Amreli, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Junagadh districts of Saurashtra region, Sabar Kantha, Mehsana and Banas Kantha districts forming the northern part of mainland Gujarat and Panch Mahals, Valsad and Vadodara districts of Central and Southern parts of Gujarat. Surat (89.36%), Rajkot (88.79%), Kheda (88.48%), Jamnagar (85.54%) Ahmadabad (84.80%), and Bharuch (83.02%) districts claim the proportion of Hindus in between 83.00 per cent and 90.00 per cent of their total population. Kachchh district has the lowest percentage of 75.42 of the total population as the followers of Hinduism. Thus, it is seen that there is a sizeable difference in the proportion of Hindu population in the first and the last ranking districts of our State, which amounts to 21.82 points.

Islam

The next largest religious group in our State consists of the Muslims or the followers of Islamic faith. Between the proportions of Hinduism and Islam, there is a vast margin of 81.00 per cent. The proportion of Islam in our State consists of 8.53 per cent of the total population. The proportion of Islamic faith is the lowest in The Dangs district with 1.33 per cent and the highest in Kachchh district having 18.77 per cent. The concentration of Islamic population having more than 10.00 per cent of the district population is noticed in Kachchh, Bharuch, Jamnagar and Ahmadabad districts. Kachchh district claims the highest proportion of 18.77 per cent, Bharuch 16.09 per cent, Jamnagar 12.29 per cent and Ahmadabad 10.93 per cent of their total population. Muslim population is scattered in almost all districts of our State in varying degrees. The proportion of Muslim population is found comparatively less in the eastern border districts of mainland Gujarat except some parts of Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts. More than 50 per cent of total Muslim population living in rural areas of our State is found in Kheda, Kachchh

Bharuch, Mahesana and Vadodara districts, while more than 50 per cent of total Muslim population living in urban areas is concentrated in Ahmadabad, Surat, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar districts.

Jainism

In numerical strength Jainism is the third largest religion in our State. The proportion of Jains is 1.37 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. The highest concentration of Jain community is found in Kachchh district accounting for 5.47 per cent of its total population and it is only 0.01 per cent in The Dangs district which is the lowest in the whole State. Next in rank comes Ahmadabad district with 3.08 per cent, Surendranagar district with 2.74 per cent and Bhavnagar district with 2.12 per cent. There are four districts which claim the proportion of Jains in between 1.00 and 2.00 per cent of their total population. These are Jamnagar with 1.92 per cent, Banas Kantha with 1.86 per cent, Rajkot with 1.36 per cent and Surat 1.06 per cent. In the remaining 11 districts of our State, the proportion of Jain group is less than 1.00 per cent of their total population.

Christianity

Except Hinduism, Islam and Jainism, the remaining religious groups of Christians, Sikhs and Buddhists claim negligible proportion in the total population of our State. Christians represent 0.39 per cent of the total population of the State. Their largest concentration is in Kheda district which accounts for 34.27 per cent of the total Christian population of the State, followed by Ahmadabad district with 23.01 per cent, Surat district with 10.37 per cent and Vadodara district with 8.25 per cent. These four districts only account for 76.40 per cent of the total Christian population of our State. Panch Mahals, Bharuch, Valsad and Sabar Kantha districts of the State also claim the proportion of Christians ranging in between 3.00 per cent and 4.50 per cent of total Christian population of the State. This indicates that the larger number of Christian population is concentrated mainly in the belt of central and southern parts of mainland Gujarat stretching from Sabar Kantha and Ahmadabad districts to Valsad district. In the remaining districts the number of Christian population is less than 2000 persons.

Sikhism

There are 22,438 Sikhs accounting for 0.07 per cent of the total population of the State. The highest percentage of 0.19 of Sikhs population is in Ahmadabad district. Vadodara district

ranks next with 0·14 per cent of its total population following Sikhism, followed by Valsad with 0·11 per cent, Jamnagar with 0·10 per cent and Gandhinagar with 0·10 per cent. In all other remaining districts of the State, the proportion of Sikh community is less than 0·10 per cent of their respective total population. The lowest proportion of 0·01 per cent of the total population is registered in Bhavnagar, Amreli and Banas Kantha districts.

Buddhism

The total number of Buddhists is 7,550 persons being only 0·02 per cent of the total population of the State. 93·15 per cent of total Buddhist population is living in towns and cities of our State. Out of 19 districts of the State, the highest proportion of 66·64 per cent of total Buddhist population is in Surat district. Next in rank comes Ahmadabad district with 15·17 per cent and Vadodara district with 8·54 per cent of the total Buddhist population. These three districts only account for 90·35 per cent of the total Buddhist population living in our State. So far the proportion of Buddhist population to the total district population is concerned Surat district with 0·20 per cent ranks first. Next in descending order of percentage of rank, Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar and Vadodara districts stand second, third and fourth. In Jamnagar, Bharuch, Valsad and The Dangs districts the proportion of Buddhists to the total district population comes to 0·01 per cent only. In the remaining 10 districts the proportion is negligible, while in Surendranagar district not a single person is returned following Buddhism.

We have seen the distribution pattern of religious communities according to their proportion to the total population of the districts in our State. Let us now see the ranking of the districts as regards the proportion to the total State population of any particular religion that they accommodate, Hinduism being numerically the most predominant religion, the distribution of the followers of this faith is fairly even throughout all districts. The largest concentration of Muslims is in Ahmadabad, Kheda, Surat, Bharuch and Vadodara districts. As regards Jainism the districts of main concentration are Ahmadabd, Kachchh, Bhavnagar, Banas Kantha, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts. Jamnagar and Surat districts claim nearly equal proportion of Jains. The Christians are concentrated mainly in Kheda, Ahmadabad, Surat and Vadodara districts. The larger proportion of Sikhs is claimed by Ahmadabad, Vadodara and Valsad districts. Jamnagar and Gandhinagar districts claim equal proportion of the total Sikh population in our State. The higher proportion of Buddhists is claimed by Surat, Ahmadabad and Vadodara districts only.

Rural-Urban Distribution of Major Religions

We may now see the distribution of the major religious groups between the rural and urban areas of the State. The following statement gives the distribution of the major religions between rural and urban areas of the State, 1981.

STATEMENT VII-3

Distribution of major religions between Rural and Urban areas in the State, 1981

Major Religions	Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Hinduism	22,006,669	72·11	8,511,831	27·89
Islam	1,260,527	43·35	1,647,217	56·65
Jainism	140,498	30·04	327,270	69·96
Christianity	60,690	45·73	72,013	54·27
Sikhism	2,172	9·68	20,266	90·32
Buddhism	517	6·85	7,033	93·15
Other Religions and Persuasions	3,189	20·33	12,494	79·67
Religion Not Stated	9,884	73·69	3,529	26·31
TOTAL	23,484,146	68·90	10,601,653	31·10

The larger proportion of 72·11 per cent of the total Hindu population of our State is living in rural areas as against 27·89 per cent in urban areas. However, the picture is quite opposite in respect of urban proportion of other religious groups. Among the Muslims and Christians their proportion in urban areas is nearly equal but higher than that of rural areas. Muslims and Christians claim 56·65 per cent and 54·27 per cent of their total population respectively living in cities and towns. As regards Jains 69·96 per cent are living in urban areas. Both Sikhs and Buddhists also claim 90·32 per cent and 93·15 per cent of their total population respectively living in urban areas. The proportion of the followers of other religions and persuasions living in urban areas accounts for 79·67 per cent.

Major Religions in the Cities

We have considered the pattern of distribution of the major religions in rural and urban areas of the State in the preceding para.⁵ Let us now consider religious composition of the cities of our State. Until 1961 Census there were six urban centres that enjoyed the status of a city in our State. At the 1971 Census Nadiad had attained the status of a city making a total strength of seven cities in Gujarat. During 1981 Census four more urban centres, viz., Junagadh, Porbandar, Bharuch and Navsari were included in Class I towns. Thus, total number of cities has risen to 11. The largest of these is Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration with a population of 2,548,057 persons while the smallest is Bharuch city with a population of 112,524 persons.

STATEMENT VII-4

Number of followers of religions and their percentage to total population of Cities/Urban Agglomeration, 1981

Sl. No.	City/U.A.	Population	Buddhists		Christians	
			No. of followers	Percentage	No. of followers	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jamnagar U.A.	317,262	139	0.04	1,689	0.53
2	Rajkot . .	445,076	34	0.01	1,568	0.35
3	Bhavnagar U.A.	308,642	7	N	978	0.32
4	Junagadh U.A.	120,416	..	..	252	0.21
5	Porbandar U.A.	133,367	10	0.01	299	0.22
6	Ahmadabad U.A.	2,548,057	1,124	0.05	28,631	1.12
7	Nadiad . .	142,689	2	N	4,877	3.42
8	Vadodra U.A.	744,881	378	0.05	9,376	1.26
9	Bharuch U.A. .	112,524	6	0.01	971	0.86
10	Surat U.A. .	913,806	4,595	0.50	2,838	0.31
11	Navsari U.A. .	129,266	5	N	307	0.24

U.A.=Urban Agglomeration .

STATEMENT VII.4—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	City/U.A.	Hindus		Jains		Muslims	
		No. of followers	Percentage	No. of followers	Percentage	No. of followers	Percentage
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Jamnagar U.A.	236,366	74.48	12,354	3.89	65,556	20.66
2	Rajkot	390,452	87.73	16,650	3.60	36,172	8.13
3	Bhavnagar U.A.	256,894	83.23	13,540	4.39	36,589	11.85
4	Junagadh U.A.	93,399	77.56	2,008	1.67	24,606	20.44
5	Porbandar U.A.	120,464	90.37	1,618	0.76	11,455	8.59
6	Ahmadabad U.A.	2,061,479	80.90	106,590	4.18	339,914	13.34
7	Nadiad	118,588	83.11	734	0.51	18,286	12.81
8	Vadodara U.A.	640,154	85.94	11,198	1.50	80,780	10.79
9	Bharuch U.A.	78,884	70.10	1,010	0.50	30,921	27.48
10	Surat U.A.	750,435	82.12	18,705	2.05	132,992	14.55
11	Navsari U.A.	110,711	85.64	4,189	3.24	11,952	9.25

Sl. No.	City/U.A.	Sikhs		Other religions and persuatives		Religion not stated	
		No. of followers	Percentage	No. of followers	Percentage	No. of followers	Percentage
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Jamnagar U.A.	1,203	0.38	36	0.01	19	0.01
2	Rajkot	370	0.08	430	0.10	..	..
3	Bhavnagar U.A.	147	0.05	187	0.06	300	0.10
4	Junagadh U.A.	148	0.12	3	N	..	..
5	Porbandar U.A.	47	0.04	14	0.01	..	..
6	Ahmadabad U.A.	7,242	0.29	2,586	0.10	491	0.02
7	Nadiad	194	0.14	8	0.01	..	..
8	Vadodara U.A.	2,702	0.36	652	0.09	35	0.01
9	Bharuch U.A.	361	0.32	362	0.32	9	0.01
10	Surat U.A.	699	0.08	3,542	0.39	..	..
11	Navsari U.A.	193	0.15	1,909	1.48	..	..

These cities present a quite interesting religious composition. Hinduism is numerically important religion in the State as well as in the cities also. The proportion of Hindu population to the total population of each city is the highest in Porbandar Urban Agglomeration with 90·37 per cent. Rajkot city comes next in rank with 87·73 per cent Hindu population. Vadodara Urban Agglomeration having 85·94 per cent Hindu population stands third in the line. Navsari claims 85·84 per cent of Hindu population to its total population. The lowest proportion of 70·10 per cent Hindu population is in Bharuch city followed by Jamnagar city with 74·48 per cent. Remaining five cities viz., Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Ahmadabad, Nadiad and Surat have registered the percentage between 75·00 to 85·00 per cent as Hindus.

Islam is the second numerically important religion in our State as well as in the cities. The highest number of Muslims are found in Ahmadabad and Surat city. However, in terms of proportion of Muslim population to the total population of city, Bharuch city stands first in rank having 27·48 per cent Muslim population living in the city. Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration comes second in rank with 20·86 per cent of its total population as Muslims followed by Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration with 20·44 per cent Muslims. The lowest proportion of Muslims is claimed by Rajkot city, followed by Porbandar Urban Agglomeration and Navsari Urban Agglomeration. It is less than 10·00 per cent of their respective population. The remaining five cities have claimed the proportion of Muslim population between 10·00 to 15·00 per cent of their total population.

Jainism is represented by considerably larger number than other three religions, viz., Christianity, Sikhism and Buddhism. Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration and Bhavnagar Urban Agglomeration have a Jain population which accounts for more than 4 per cent of their respective total population. In Jamnagar Urban Agglomeration, Rajkot City and Navsari Urban Agglomeration, the proportion of Jains to their respective total population comes to 3·89 per cent, 3·60 per cent and 3·24 per cent respectively. The lowest proportion of 0·51 per cent Jains to the total population in city is registered by Nadiad City. Porbandar Urban Agglomeration and Bharuch Urban Agglomeration claim 0·76 per cent and 0·90 per cent to their respective total population respectively as Jains. The remaining three Urban Agglomeration of Junagadh, Vadodara and Surat have the proportion of Jain population to their respective total population approximately nearer to two per cent.

Christians on the other hand are found in comparatively less significant proportion in some of the cities. In numerical

strength, Ahmadabad has the highest number of 28,631 Christians which account for 1.12 per cent of the total population of the city. The proportion of Christians in Vadodara Urban Agglomeration to its total population is even higher. The number of Christians in Vadodara Urban Agglomeration is 9,376 which is 1.26 per cent of the total population of the city. The largest proportion of Christians is, however, in Nadiad city which has 4,877 Christians accounting for 3.42 per cent of its total population. In the remaining eight cities/urban agglomerations, the proportion of Christians to their respective total population is less than 1.00 per cent.

The main concentration of Sikh community in the cities/Urban Agglomeration of our State is in Ahmadabad, Vadodara and Jamnagar Urban Agglomerations. Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration has a population of 7,242 Sikh, Vadodara of 2,702 and Jamnagar of 1,203. The proportion of Sikh population in Jamnagar, Vadodara and Ahmadabad Urban Agglomeration to their respective total population comes to 0.38 per cent, 0.36 per cent and 0.29 per cent respectively. Though Bharuch City has a population of 361 Sikhs, they account for 0.32 per cent of its total population. In the remaining eight cities/urban agglomerations of the State, the proportion of Sikh population to the respective total population of cities is less than 0.15 per cent. The number of Sikh population in Porbandar Urban Agglomeration is 47 persons only.

Except Ahmadabad and Surat Urban Agglomerations, none of the remaining nine cities have a significant number of Buddhist population. The number of Buddhists is higher in Surat Urban Agglomeration where 4,595 Buddhists live. Ahmadabad City is next in rank with 1,124 persons, Vadodara third with 378 persons following Buddhism. In Jamnagar the number of Buddhists is 139 and in Rajkot 34. Nadiad City has only 2 Buddhists and Porbandar has only 10. The proportion of Buddhists to the respective total population of cities is, therefore, very insignificant.

From the preceding discussion of religious composition of cities/urban agglomerations of our State, we can safely conclude that the higher the proportion of single religious group in any city, the narrower is the field of diversity in the religious composition of that city.

Decadal Growth Rate

It will be interesting to see the trend in the religious composition of our State during the decade of 1971 and 1981. The statement given below shows the decadal growth of major religious communities of Gujarat during 1971-1981.

STATEMENT VII-5

Decadal growth of Major Religious Communities, 1971-81

Sl. No.	Religious Community	1971	1981	Decadal growth rate
1	2	3	4	5
1	Buddhists	5,469	7,550	+ 38·05
2	Christians	109,341	132,703	+ 21·37
3	Hindus	23,835,471	30,518,500	+ 28·04
4	Jains	451,578	467,768	+ 3·59
5	Muslims	2,249,055	2,907,744	+ 29·29
6	Sikhs	18,233	22,438	+ 23·06
7	Other Religions	18,781	15,683	—16·50
8	Religion not stated . .	9,547	13,413	+ 40·49
	TOTAL	26,697,475	34,085,799	+ 27·67

An increasing trend is noticed in almost all religious groups in varying-degrees. The growth rate among Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims population is found higher than the general growth rate of 27·67 per cent of the State population. The Buddhist population has shown the highest growth of 38·05 per cent during 1971-81. There were 5,469 Buddhists in 1971 in the State which has increased to 7,550 in 1981. Similarly the number of Muslims in the State has gone up from 2,249,055 in 1971 to 2,907,744 persons in 1981 Census marking a growth of 29·29 per cent during the decade. In respect of Hindu population, it has increased from 23,835,471 to 30,518,500 persons during the last ten years registering the growth of 28·04 per cent. The growth rate among the remaining three religious communities, viz., Christians, Jains and Sikhs has been found less than that of the State population. The lowest growth rate of 3·59 per cent has been registered by Jain community during the same decade. There were 451,578 Jains in the State at the time of 1971 Census while their number has increased to 467,768 in 1981. In case of Christians and Sikhs communities, the growth rate is nearly equal. Christians have registered the growth of 21·37 per cent, while Sikhs are increased by 23·06 per cent during the decade. The number of persons who have not stated any religion at all has increased considerably by 40·49 per cent. The probable reason for high trend in the category of "Religion not Stated" may be the lapse on the part of either enumerator or the respondent.

CHAPTER VIII

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Uptill now we have discussed mainly on the different aspects of the population of our State. In this chapter we will confine our discussion to a specific section of our people that are of special concern to the society. Important factor which has influenced Indian society is the caste system. The system of caste that prevails in the country is a very old social institution of our nation. Whatever be the origin of the caste system, its impact on Indian society was far reaching. As we are aware there were four main castes of the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisy's and the Sudras and the role of each of these castes in our society was rigidly defined. Those belonging to Sudras include many groups who have suffered social and economical inequities since ages. Further, for long generations, certain communities lived isolated self-contained lives, cut off from civilization, developing cultures, societies and economies as best suited to them and their environment. Today we know these once isolated communities mainly as Tribes. As the lists of such Castes and Tribes were made in a separate Schedule under the Constitution, they came to be known as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The basis for inclusion of any caste in the list of Scheduled Castes was the social, educational and economical backwardness arising out of the historical custom of untouchability. Untouchability is the criterion and it being peculiar to the Hindus, those Hindu Castes that were regarded as untouchables by society are included in that Schedule. Scheduled Castes are also found among Sikhs. The list of Scheduled Castes drawn in 1950 was a revised version of the list of Schedule Castes under the Government of India (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1936 made under the Government of India Act, 1935, which in turn was the continuation of the earlier list of depressed classes.

Similarly for defining any community as a tribe, some criteria have been laid down. The Scheduled Tribe can be generally ascertained by the fact that they live isolated in hills and even where they live on plains, they lead a separate, excluded existence and are not fully assimilated in the main body of the people. Generally, they live a primitive life. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion. They are listed as Scheduled Tribes because of the kind of life led by them.

With the coming into force of the Constitution of India, both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been assured certain essential rights and benefits. Constitution of our Country recognised the existence of such backward and exploited communities of our society and made specific and special provisions not only to prevent their further social and economic exploitation but also to promote their growth and development and to guarantee them equality in all matters alongwith the other citizen of the country. Under Article 46 of the Constitution, it is the responsibility of the State "to promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation". One whole part of the Constitution, Part XVI, later goes on to make special provisions relating to certain classes mainly the Anglo-Indians and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These special provisions include in so far as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are concerned, the reservation of Parliamentary and Assembly seats to obtain suitable representation for these social groups in the law-making bodies and in the matter of employment in Government.

Under Article 341 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may specify "the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes". Similarly, under Article 342 of the Constitution, the Scheduled Tribes are also specified by the President. Accordingly, the President has notified the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for Gujarat State under different Orders. Later the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 came into force. The main purpose of this Amendment Act was to remove area restrictions in respect of most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in relation to Gujarat State as notified under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 as adopted for 1981 Census is reproduced in an Annexure given at the end of this Chapter.

In order to be able to implement the special programmes for these classes, it is necessary to know how many they are, their distribution, their literacy levels and type of occupations they follow, etc. This information is, therefore, specially gathered in the Census. One point to be kept in mind by the reader is that the Census considers, a person as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe if he belongs to anyone of the Castes or Tribes mentioned in the Presidential Order.

With this background, let us examine the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in our State and their demographic characteristics. The total population of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat according to 1981 Census was 2,438,297 persons which accounts for 7·15 per cent of the total population of the State and that of Scheduled Tribes was 4,848,586 persons constituting 14·22 per cent of the total State population. This means that 7 out of every 100 persons in the State belong to Scheduled Castes and 14 belong to Scheduled Tribes. Thus, the proportion of both Scheduled Castes and Tribes to the total population of the State, taken together is therefore considerable since nearly 21 persons out of every 100 in the State are members of either a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

While comparing the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Tribes of the total population of our State with that of Scheduled Castes and Tribes at the national level we notice altogether a reverse picture. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to the total population of Gujarat works out to be 7·15 per cent as against that at the national level is 15·75 per cent which is little more than double the proportion of Scheduled Caste population in the State. In case of Scheduled Tribes, its proportion to the total population of the State is 14·22 per cent while that at national level accounts for 7·76 per cent. If the proportions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the country are taken together, nearly 24 persons out of every 100 are members of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe while in Gujarat State 21 persons out of every 100 are members of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

Scheduled Castes

The total Scheduled Castes population in Gujarat State is 2,438,297 persons which accounts for 2·33 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population at the national level and 7·15 per cent of the total population of our State. In the country as a whole the Scheduled Castes are 15·75 per cent of the total general population. Their proportion in Gujarat State is therefore little less than half of the proportion of Scheduled Castes at the national level. Gujarat State stands 14th in rank in the strength of Scheduled Caste population among all States and Union Territories of our country.

It is a well-known fact that the members of Scheduled Castes are found in almost all districts of the State in varying proportions, while the members of Scheduled Tribes are mainly concentrated in a few tribal districts in our State particularly of South Gujarat.

The following statement gives the total population of Scheduled Castes, its percentage to the total general population and their percentage distribution between rural and urban areas of each district as per the latest Census of 1981.

STATEMENT VIII-1

Population of Scheduled Castes, its percentage to the total general population and their percentage distribution between rural and urban areas of the districts, 1981

State/District	Total population of Scheduled Castes	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	Percentage distribution between	
			Rural areas	Urban areas
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE	2,438,297	7.15	67.30	32.70
1 Jamnagar . . .	101,619	7.29	64.72	35.28
2 Rajkot . . .	137,033	6.55	71.03	28.97
3 Surendranagar . . .	112,435	10.87	76.08	23.92
4 Bhavnagar . . .	99,757	5.31	67.54	32.46
5 Amreli . . .	93,048	8.62	85.66	14.34
6 Junagadh . . .	176,595	8.41	77.99	22.01
7 Kachchh . . .	111,882	10.65	75.98	24.02
8 Banas Kantha . . .	170,141	10.20	90.60	9.40
9 Sabar Kantha . . .	128,540	8.56	92.17	7.83
10 Mahesana . . .	223,044	8.75	79.83	20.1
11 Gandhinagar . . .	21,199	7.33	62.77	37.21
12 Ahmadabad . . .	436,937	11.27	27.59	72.41
13 Kheda . . .	177,072	5.87	81.52	18.48
14 Panch-Mahals . . .	88,232	3.80	83.61	16.39
15 Vadodara . . .	153,689	6.01	60.84	39.16
16 Bharuch . . .	59,693	4.60	75.49	24.51
17 Surat . . .	91,642	3.68	45.15	54.85
18 Valsad . . .	54,989	3.10	71.45	28.55
19 The Dangs . . .	750	0.66	100.00	..

In terms of absolute number of Scheduled Castes population the highest number of Scheduled Caste population is found in Ahmadabad district, which is followed by Mahesana, Kheda, Junagadh and Banas Kantha districts. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population is highest in Ahmadabad district. Next in rank of order of proportion comes Surendranagar, Kachchh and Banas Kantha districts. In these four districts, the proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total general population of the district is more than 10·00 per cent. Mahesana, Amreli, Sabar Kantha, Junagadh, Gandhinagar and Jamnagar districts claim the proportion of Scheduled Castes population above the State level average of 7·15 per cent, while the entire region of Central and Southern parts of mainland Gujarat stretching from Kheda to The Dangs and Valsad districts claim the proportion of Scheduled Castes less than the State level average. It is the least in The Dangs district which is less than 1 per cent of the total general population of the district. In Rajkot and Bhavnagar districts, the proportion of Scheduled Castes population is 6·55 per cent and 5·31 per cent respectively.

Let us now see the distribution pattern of Scheduled Caste people in rural and urban areas in each district of the State. The vast majority of the Scheduled Castes in Gujarat State live in the rural areas. 67·30 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population in the State live in villages and 32·70 per cent are cities and towns dwellers. Among the districts, Ahmadabad is the only district where the highest proportion of 72·41 of the total Scheduled Caste population live in a city and other urban centres. In case of The Dangs district, all members of Scheduled Castes live in rural areas as the entire district is rural. In the remaining districts of the State, except Surat, the proportion of Scheduled Castes population living in rural areas is more than 60 per cent. The rural-urban distribution of the Scheduled Castes population in Surat district is nearer to equilibrium, but it is slightly tilting to the urban dwellers side.

Scheduled Tribes

The total Scheduled Tribes population in Gujarat State is 4,848,586 persons which constitutes 9·39 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of India and 14·22 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. In terms of proportion of Scheduled Tribe population of our State to the total Scheduled Tribes population of our country as a whole, Gujarat ranks 5th among all States and Union Territories in India. In the country as a whole, the Scheduled Tribes are 7·76 per cent of the total population, while the proportion of their counterpart living in our State is 14·22 per cent which is very much high than that of the national average.

The concentration of Scheduled Tribes population is much less in absolute number as well as in proportion in the peninsular, northern and central parts of Mainland Gujarat. However, its proportion to the total population of the district is much higher in southern region comprising of Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs districts. The following statement shows the total population of Scheduled Tribes, its percentage to the total general population and their percentage distribution between rural and urban areas of each district of the State as per the latest Census of 1981.

STATEMENT VIII-2

Population of Scheduled Tribes, its percentage to the total general population and their percentage distribution between rural and urban areas of the districts, 1981

State/District	Total population of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to the total population	Percentage distribution between	
			Rural areas	Urban areas
1	2	3	4	5
GUJARAT STATE	4,848,586	14.22	92.68	7.32
1 Jamnagar	4,280	0.31	72.48	27.52
2 Rajkot	3,839	0.18	24.23	75.77
3 Surendranagar . .	5,962	0.58	91.92	8.08
4 Bhavnagar	2,431	0.13	35.01	64.99
5 Amreli	768	0.07	69.14	30.86
6 Junagadh	10,738	0.51	84.36	15.64
7 Kachchh	63,301	6.03	83.56	16.44
8 Banas Kantha . . .	111,936	6.71	96.18	3.82
9 Sabar Kantha . . .	251,127	16.72	98.43	1.57
10 Mahesana	8,429	0.33	25.57	74.43
11 Gandhinagar . . .	1,672	0.58	25.24	74.76
12 Ahmadabad	32,501	0.84	30.85	69.15
13 Kheda	44,678	1.48	76.65	23.35
14 Panch Mahals . . .	969,523	41.76	96.81	3.19
15 Vadodara	648,372	25.35	93.93	6.07
16 Bharuch	577,393	44.54	94.38	5.62
17 Surat	1,038,200	41.64	91.15	8.85
18 Valsad	968,518	54.59	90.37	9.63
19 The Dangs	104,918	92.31	100.00	..

Among the districts of the State, The Dangs district is having the highest proportion of 92.31 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population. The second rank in order of proportion is claimed by Valsad district with 54.59 per cent, while Bharuch district with 44.54 per cent of Scheduled Tribes comes third in rank. Panch Mahals with 41.76 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population, Surat with 41.64 per cent and Vadodara with 25.35 per cent come fourth, fifth and sixth in sequence. Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha and Kachchh districts of north and north-west Gujarat claim 16.72 per cent, 6.71 per cent and 6.03 per cent of the total population as Scheduled Tribes. In Kheda district 1.48 per cent of its total population is Scheduled Tribe people, while in remaining districts, the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of each district is less than 1.00 per cent.

We may notice that the bulk of the Scheduled Tribes are rural dwellers rather than urban dwellers. Primitive mode of living, geographical isolation, distinctive culture and backwardness are the indicators of rural habitation of the Scheduled Tribes. It, therefore, follows that the proportion of Scheduled Tribes living in the rural areas is bound to be higher than that of those living in the urban areas. In all districts of the State except Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Mahesana, Gandhinagar and Ahmadabad districts the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population living in rural areas is more than 69 per cent. In The Dangs district, the entire Scheduled Tribes population is returned as rural. The highest proportion of 75.77 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes living in urban areas is noticed in Rajkot district, followed by Gandhinagar with 74.76 per cent and Mahesana with 74.43 per cent. In Ahmadabad district, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes living in the towns and city is 69.15 per cent and that in Bhavnagar district is 64.99 per cent. Surendranagar, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Panch Mahals, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Valsad districts claim the proportion of Scheduled Tribes less than 10.00 per cent as urban dwellers. In remaining five districts, the proportion of Scheduled Tribes people living in towns and cities varies between 15.00 and 30.00 per cents.

Sex-Ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Let us now examine what is the pattern of sex ratio among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in our State. We have seen earlier in Chapter IV that the number of males exceeds that of females in terms of the general population of the State. The following statement shows the sex ratio among total general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the State, 1981.

STATEMENT VIII-3

Sex Ratio among General Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population of the State, 1981

Total/Rural/Urban	General population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Total . . .	942	942	976
Rural . . .	959	959	983
Urban . . .	905	908	894

We observe from the above statement that imbalance in distribution of males and females in general population of the State is also noticed in both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. It is quite interesting to note that the number of females per 1000 males in Scheduled Castes is equal to that what is obtained in general population of the State. However, the sex ratio in Scheduled Castes people is considerably less than that in Scheduled Tribes in the State as a whole. The sex ratio in Scheduled Tribes is 976 as against 942 females per 1000 Scheduled Castes males. The indices of sex ratio in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population for both rural as well as urban areas give altogether a different picture. The figure of sex ratio is 959 in Scheduled Castes population living in villages while that in Scheduled Tribes is 983. In case of Scheduled Castes population living in cities and urban centres of the State, the sex ratio is 908 but that is only 894 in Scheduled Tribes population living in urban areas, which is even little less than that of the State level average of urban areas.

It would be worthwhile to have a brief look at the various individual Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have a significant population in the State. In 1971, 42 specific individual Scheduled Castes were returned, but their number is now reduced to 30 only during 1981 Census, the reason being the Notification of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. By Notification of this amendment, the area restrictions prevailing in respect of most of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were removed and groupings of synonymous castes became easier. The castes or group of synonymous castes which were treated as independent one in different areas before the Notification of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976 were grouped into the same caste or group of synonymous castes having indetical name resulting in education in total number of Scheduled Castes.

For the purpose of our discussion, we have considered seven numerically important groups of synonymous castes which claim more than 1·00 per cent of total Scheduled Castes population in the State as a whole. The largest Scheduled Caste group in the State belongs to a group of synonymous castes named as "Mahyavanshi, Dhed.....Antyaji". This group has a population of 1,049,837 persons and accounts for 43·06 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population of the State and 3·08 per cent of the total population of the State. The second largest group consists of a group of synonymous castes named as "Bhambi, Bhambhi.....Samgar". This group has a population of 664,086 persons which accounts for 27·23 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population of the State and 1·95 per cent of the total population of the State. The third largest group consists of a group of synonymous castes named as "Bhangi, Mehtar.....Z dmali" which has a population of 307,031 persons and accounts for 12·59 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population in the State and 0·90 per cent of the total population of the State. The names of the remaining four numerically important Scheduled Castes and its percentage to the total Scheduled Castes population of the State and to the total State population are listed below

STATEMENT VIII-4

Population and its percentage to the total Scheduled Caste population and total population of the State of the remaining four Scheduled Castes next to the three numerically important Scheduled Castes groups in the State, 1981

Sr. No.	Name of Scheduled Castes	Population	Its percentage to	
			Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Population of the State
1	2	3	4	5
1	Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar	133,760	5·49	0·39
2	Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat	63,867	2·62	0·19
3	Garoda, Garo	52,549	2·15	0·15
4	Nadia, Hadi	30,820	1·26	0·09

Among the Scheduled Castes, there are about five castes which have returned a very small population of much less than 100 persons. In other words, the proportion of each of these five castes to the total Scheduled Caste population of the State is negligible. They are Chalvadi, Chhannaya (58), Halleer (28), Holaya, Holer (92), Lingader (94), Mukri (26).

Looking at the Scheduled Tribes in a similar manner we find that in 1971 Census, a total of 30 specific individual Scheduled Tribes were returned, but at 1981 Census 29 individual Scheduled Tribes were taken into account. The reason for reduction in total number of individual Scheduled Castes during 1981 Census is also applicable in case of the reduction in total number of individual Scheduled Tribes.

Out of 29 specific individual Scheduled Tribes, only 10 Scheduled Tribes have a population of 100,000 and above, while 16 Scheduled Tribes have a population of 10,000 or more. The largest Scheduled Tribe group in the State belongs to a group of synonymous tribes recognised as "Bhil, Bhil Garasia..... Vasave". This largest group has a population of 2,030,438 persons which accounts for 41.88 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State and 5.96 per cent of the total State population. The next numerically important group is that of Dubla, Talavia, Halpati. This group has the population of 469,855 persons, which constitutes 9.69 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State and 1.38 per cent of the total State population. Dhodias, who have a population of 449,130 persons which accounts for 9.26 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population and 1.32 per cent of the total State population, constitute the third largest group. Rathawas constitute the fourth numerically important tribe with a population of 308,640. They account for 6.37 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of Gujarat and 0.91 per cent of the total population of the State. The remaining six Scheduled Tribes having a population of more than 100,000 are listed below in order of numerical strength. The population of each Scheduled Tribe and its percentage to the total Scheduled Tribe population and the total State population are shown in the statement given below :—

STATEMENT VIII ·5

Population and its percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population and total population of the State of six Scheduled Tribes having population more than 100,000 and next to above four numerically strongest Scheduled Tribe groups in the State, 1981

Sr. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Population	Its percentage to	
			Total Scheduled Tribe population	Total population of the State
1	2	3	4	5
1	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka	280,230	5·78	0·82
2	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Māvchi, Padvi	250,837	5·17	0·74
3	Chaudhri (In Surat and Valsad districts)	219,897	4·53	0·65
4	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna . . .	203,511	4·20	0·60
5	Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi	185,091	3·82	0·54
6	Varli	152,983	3·15	0·45

The other six tribes that have a population varying between 10,000 and 100,000 are Patelia, Koli Dhor, etc., Koli, Kunbi, Vitolia, etc., and Padhar. The population of each of six tribes and its proportion to the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State and to the total population of the State are listed below in order of numerical strength.

STATEMENT VIII.6

Population and its percentage to total Scheduled Tribe population and total population of the State of the six Scheduled Tribes having population in between 10,000 and 100,000, 1981

Sr. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribes	Population	Its percentage to	
			Total Scheduled Tribe population	Total population of the State
1	2	3	4	5
1	Patelia	70,230	1.45	0.21
2	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	62,232	1.28	0.18
3	Koli (in Kachchh district) .	47,876	0.99	0.14
4	Kunbi (in The Dangs district) .	35,214	0.73	0.10
5	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia .	17,759	0.37	0.05
6	Padhar	10,587	0.22	0.03

The remaining 13 out of 29 Scheduled Tribes enumerated at 1981 Census have a population varying between 519 and 8,000.

We all know that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are both socially and economically backward communities of our country. The question, therefore, arises whether their condition has improved or not during the period of 30 years after independence. In order to measure the extent of improvement and progress in their conditions over the years, the status of literacy and their occupation can serve as suitable indices to measure the progress and freedom from the bonds of tradition and conservatism. Let us now examine the literacy rate prevailing among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately in our State.

While the percentage of literacy in the general population of the State was 35.79 in 1971 Census, the similar rate was recorded 43.70 per cent in 1981. Thus it has marked an increase of 7.91 per cent over a decade. As against this, 27.74 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of the State was literate in 1971. In 1981, literacy rate among the Scheduled Caste population has gone up by 12.05 per cent reaching to 39.79 per cent. From these figures it is noticed that during the decade the rise in the level of literacy among the Scheduled Caste population is much higher

than the increase in the level of literacy in the general population of the State as a whole. Hence, the present level of literacy in the Scheduled Caste population is quite encouraging. The probable reason can be assigned to the awareness on the part of the members of Scheduled Caste communities to take much advantage of the educational facilities and financial aid granted to the weaker section of the society by the enlightened government as a step towards the fulfilment of the directive laid down in our Constitution.

The picture is, however, not so satisfactory in so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes has been traditionally very low. 14.12 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the State was literate in 1971. During the period between 1971 and 1981, the literacy level has improved by 7.02 points and has gone upto 21.14 per cent. During the decade the rise in the level of literacy among the Scheduled Tribe population is found to be little less than the increase in the level of literacy in the general population of the State. This may be due to their disinclination towards education and learning and also they have failed to take full advantage of the educational facilities and financial aid granted to them.

We have discussed the level of literacy among both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the foregoing paragraphs. It would, however, be interesting to study the literacy rates among the males and females separately as well as in the rural and the urban areas of the State.

Out of 24.38 lakhs persons enumerated under the various Scheduled Castes of the State, about 9.70 lakhs persons are literate. Thus, the literates in the Scheduled Castes form 39.79 per cent of the total. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes male comes to 53.14 per cent of the total males population, while that for females is only 25.61 per cent in the State as a whole. This shows a wide gap in the literacy rates among males and females. In other words, the literacy rate among males is little more than double the rate among the females.

Looking to the literacy rate for the rural and urban areas separately, it is noticed that there is also a considerable difference between the rural and the urban areas. In the rural areas, the percentage of literacy is only 34.93 per cent as against 49.79 per cent in the urban areas. If we examine the literacy rates of the rural and urban areas separately for males and females, it seems that the literacy among males as well as females in the urban areas is considerably greater than that in the rural areas. The proportion

of literate males in the urban areas forms 62·01 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population in the urban areas. As against this the literacy among males is only 48·72 per cent in the rural areas. Similarly in the urban areas 36·35 per cent of the females are literate against the corresponding figure of only 20·54 per cent in the rural areas. This reveals that not only there is a difference in the literacy level between males and females but also in the rural and the urban areas.

Let us now examine the literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes of the State. Out of 48·48 lakhs persons enumerated under the various Scheduled Tribes of the State, about 10·25 lakhs persons are literate. Thus, the proportion of literacy among the tribes comes to only 21·14 per cent. Among the tribal males of the State, the literacy rate is 30·41 per cent whereas in the tribal females of the State, it is only 11·64 per cent. If these figures are examined separately for rural and urban areas it would be found that the literacy rate in the rural areas is considerably lower than that in the urban areas. As against a literacy rate of 31·27 per cent in the urban areas, the corresponding figure stands at only 20·34 per cent for the rural areas. Among the tribal males residing in the urban areas 41·16 per cent are literates whereas this rate in the tribal males living in the rural areas is only 29·53 per cent. The tribal females living in the urban areas have the literacy rates standing at 20·20 per cent. The corresponding figure of literacy among the tribal females living in the rural areas is only 11·00 per cent. Thus, the literacy among females is considerably low than that among males in the tribal population of the State. Similarly, differences of the rural-urban areas are significantly high.

We would now consider the distribution pattern of literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population at the district level. It would be interesting to note that the literacy rate is minimum being only 21·88 per cent of those Scheduled Castes residing in Kachchh district. On the other hand the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes in The Dangs district is the highest being 63·87 per cent. In the region stretching from the north Gujarat to the lowest end of south Gujarat constituting the districts of Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs except Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Panch Mahals, the level of literacy rate is above the State level average of 39·79 per cent. The entire Saurashtra region comprising of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar, Amreli and Junagadh districts and economically less developed districts like Kachchh, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha and Panch Mahals claim the literacy rates below the State level

average among the Scheduled Caste population living in these districts. The statement given below shows the distribution of districts as per the literacy rates of Scheduled Castes above or below the State level average as per 1981 Census.

STATEMENT VIII.7

Distribution of districts as per literacy rates of Scheduled Castes above or below the State level average, 1981

State level literacy rate of Scheduled Castes : 39.79 per cent

Rank	Above State Average		Below State Average	
	Name of district	Literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in the district	Name of district	Literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in the district
1	2	3	4	5
1	The Dangs	63.87	Sabar Kantha . . .	38.56
2	Valsad	62.75	Panch Mahals . . .	35.58
3	Gandhinagar	59.43	Surendranagar . . .	31.96
4	Surat	54.87	Bhavnagar	31.38
5	Kheda	51.07	Rajkot	30.56
6	Ahmadabad	50.29	Amreli	29.02
7	Vadodara	49.79	Junagadh	28.44
8	Bharuch	49.46	Jamnagar	25.00
9	Mahesana	45.50	Banas Kantha . . .	21.98
10	..	..	Kachchh	21.88

In case of Scheduled Tribes population, the distribution pattern of literacy rates in the districts of the State is quite different. The tribal population is mainly concentrated in The Dangs, Valsad, Bharuch, Panch Mahals, Surat, Vadodara and Sabar Kantha districts of the State. Among these seven districts, the literacy rates of tribal population is higher in Valsad district, followed by The Dangs, Sabar Kantha, Surat and Bharuch districts. The literacy rate among tribal population in Vadodara and Panch Mahals districts is 17.22 per cent and 13.67 per cent respectively. The highest literacy rate of 40.19 per cent among Scheduled Tribes is claimed by Rajkot district and the lowest literacy rate of 6.10 per cent among tribes is recorded in Kachchh district. The following statement shows the distribution of districts as per the literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes above or below the State level average as per 1981 Census.

STATEMENT VIII.8

Distribution of districts as per literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes above or below the State level average, 1981*State level literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes : 21.14 per cent.*

Rank	Above State Average		Below State Average	
	Name of district	Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in district	Name of district	Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in district
1	2	3	4	5
1	Rajkot . . .	40.19	Vadodara . . .	17.22
2	Gandhinagar . . .	35.94	Kheda . . .	14.13
3	Ahmedabad . . .	31.59	Jamnagar . . .	13.81
4	Amreli . . .	31.38	Panch Mahals . . .	13.67
5	Bhavnagar . . .	28.55	Junagadh . . .	12.30
6	V Isad . . .	28.15	Surendranagar . . .	8.55
7	The Dangs . . .	26.99	Banas Kantha . . .	7.98
8	Mahesana . . .	24.61	Kachchh . . .	6.10
9	Sabar Kantha . . .	24.30		
10	Surat . . .	23.93		
11	Bharuch . . .	23.13		

It is hoped that the efforts of society to absorb the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into the general stream will eventually succeed and they will also march along with general population as a whole. While progress as judged by the index of literacy is slow, it is nevertheless steady and sure, which is an encouraging sign.

ANNEXURE

Special safeguards have been provided for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution of India. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as notified under the Constitution of India for Gujarat State have been treated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of Enumeration. A list of such Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes notified for Gujarat is given below:

GUJARAT

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 103 of 1976 dated the 18th September, 1976).

Scheduled Castes

- 1 Ager
- 2 Bakad, Bant
- 3 Bawa-Deddh, Deddh-Sadhu
- 4 Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Cham-bhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Nalia, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar.
- 5 Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halakhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli.
- 6 Chalvadi, Channayya
- 7 Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar
- 8 Dangashia
- 9 Dhor, Kakkayya, Kanakayya
- 10 Garmatang
- 11 Garoda, Garo
- 12 Halleer
- 13 Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
- 14 Holar, Valhar
- 15 Holaya, Holer
- 16 Lingader
- 17 Mahar, Taral, Dhegu Megu
- 18 Mahyavansi, Dhed, Dheddh, Vankar, Maru Vankar, Antya
- 19 Mang, Matang Minimadig
- 20 Mang-Garudi
- 21 Meghval, Meghwal, Menghvar
- 22 Mukri
- 23 Nadia, Hadi
- 24 Pasi
- 25 Senva, Shenva, Chenva, Sedma, Rawat

- 26 Shemalia
- 27 Thori
- 28 Tirgar, Tirbanda
- 29 Turi
- 30 Turi Barot, Dedh Barot

Scheduled Tribes

- 1 Barda
- 2 Bavacha, Bamcha
- 3 Bharwad (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
- 4 Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi-Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
- 5 Charan (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
- 6 Chaudhri (in Surat and Valsad districts)
- 7 Chodhara
- 8 Dhanka, Tadvi, Tetaria, Valvi
- 9 Dhodia
- 10 Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
- 11 Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi
- 12 Gond, Rajgond
- 13 Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katakari
- 14 Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
- 15 Koli (in Kutch district)
- 16 Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
- 17 Kunbi (in The Dangs district)
- 18 Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
- 19 Padhar
- 20 Paradi (in Kutch district)
- 21 Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse Pardhi (excluding Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jammagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
- 22 Patelia
- 23 Pomla
- 24 Rabari (in the Nesses of the forests of Alech, Barada and Gir)
- 25 Rathawa
- 26 Siddi (in Amreli, Bhavnagar, Jammagar, Junagadh, Rajkot and Surendranagar districts)
- 27 Vaghri (in Kutch district)
- 28 Varli
- 29 Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia



6 Oil Terminal at Vadinar near Jamnagar (Jamnagar District)



7 Panoramic view of Kandla Port (Kachchh District)

CHAPTER IX

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

In the preceding chapters, we have discussed the different aspects of population of our State. The important one remains to be investigated is the economic activity of the population. The population of a country is generally divided into two broad categories, viz., (i) those who are economically active and (ii) those who are not. Those who are classified as economically active are called workers and those who are classified as not economically active are called non-workers. The Census collects the information regarding the type of work, or other activities if any, of every person. This information is of great use because by tabulating and analysing them we get a complete picture of the distribution of the population among different types of economic and non-economic activities.

The terms "worker" and "non-worker" should be correctly and properly understood as these terms are used in special sense in the Census or in any other economic surveys. The workers are considered as economically active who produce economic goods or perform economic services. Thus factory workers or farmers are workers as also teachers, shop-keepers, hawkers, managers, locomotive driver, etc. All those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods or to services are said to be non-workers. Those who returned themselves as students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars and as also engaged in house duties for the major portion of their time were classified as non-workers. Further persons rendered incapable of participating in any economic activity on account of their being confined to jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions and all others who do not fall under these six categories of non-workers but were economically inactive due to unemployment were also treated as non-workers.

How were the workers and non-workers recognised? For this purpose, all persons were asked as to what their main activities were. A person's main activity is how he or she engaged himself or herself mostly. For example, the main activity of a teacher is to teach the students, of a shop-keeper to sell the goods, of a house wife to carry out the household duties, of a student to study. This

mean that the main activity of the person is how he engages himself for most of his time. Depending upon what the main activity is pursued, a person is recognised either a worker or a non-worker.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to evolve a universally applicable definition of workers. The definition of workers varies from country to country and even in the same country from one Census to another Census. So we will not go deep into the details of concept of worker and non-worker of each Census right from 1881 Census and onwards. But we will confine ourselves to see the concept of worker adopted at the last Census of 1981. The definition of work adopted at 1981 Census runs as follows :

The work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only the actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

One simple example of main activity clearly distinguishes a person to reckon him a worker or non-worker. A housewife who cooks, washes household utensils and attends other household duties is a non-worker, whereas a servant doing same type of work and getting remuneration for rendering such household services, is in terms of above definition, a worker. A question may arise as to whether all earners are workers. An answer to this will be in negative. A pensioner is an earner since he gets an income from the past services rendered by him. Similarly, a rentier gets an income from the property let out on rent and a beggar also earns while begging. All these persons are no doubt earners, but since their earnings are not the product of their participation in any economic activity, they will be treated as non-workers. Any marginal contribution made by them (non-workers) towards minor economic activity was separately accounted for as subsidiary work.

Categories of Workers and Non-workers :

According to the definition given above, the entire population was classified into three main categories in 1981 Census, i.e., Main workers, Marginal workers and Non-workers. The main activity pursued by the population was first classified into four main economic activities as follows :

1. Cultivation
2. Agricultural Labour
3. Household Industries
4. Other Work

Thereafter, those engaged in other work were further classified into different industrial categories according to the nature of their work. Finally, all workers were classified into the following nine industrial categories according to the pattern of industrial classification adopted in the Census.

- I Cultivators
- II Agricultural Labourers
- III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities
- IV Mining and Quarrying
- V(a) Household Industries
- V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industries
- VI Construction
- VII Trade and Commerce
- VIII Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX Other Services

Similarly, the non-workers were also grouped into seven categories as under :

- (i) Household duties
- (ii) Students
- (iii) Rentiers, Retired Persons, Receivers of royalties
- (iv) Dependents and Infants
- (v) Beggars, Vagrants, etc.
- (vi) Inmates of Penal, Mental or Charitable Institutions
- (vii) Others

The economic questions, however, are different in the 1981 Census. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was retained in the 1981 Census also. But the criterion of classification of persons as workers is changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely, usual status and current

status were adopted, but in 1981 Census the usual status approach was adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 Census a person if he had worked regularly during the last season or atleast for a day in regular work (non-seasonal) during the preceding fortnight was treated as worker. In 1971 Census, a person if he had spent his time mainly in work or worked atleast for a day in regular work (non-seasonal) during the preceding week was treated as worker. The dichotomy of worker and non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses were dropped at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted.

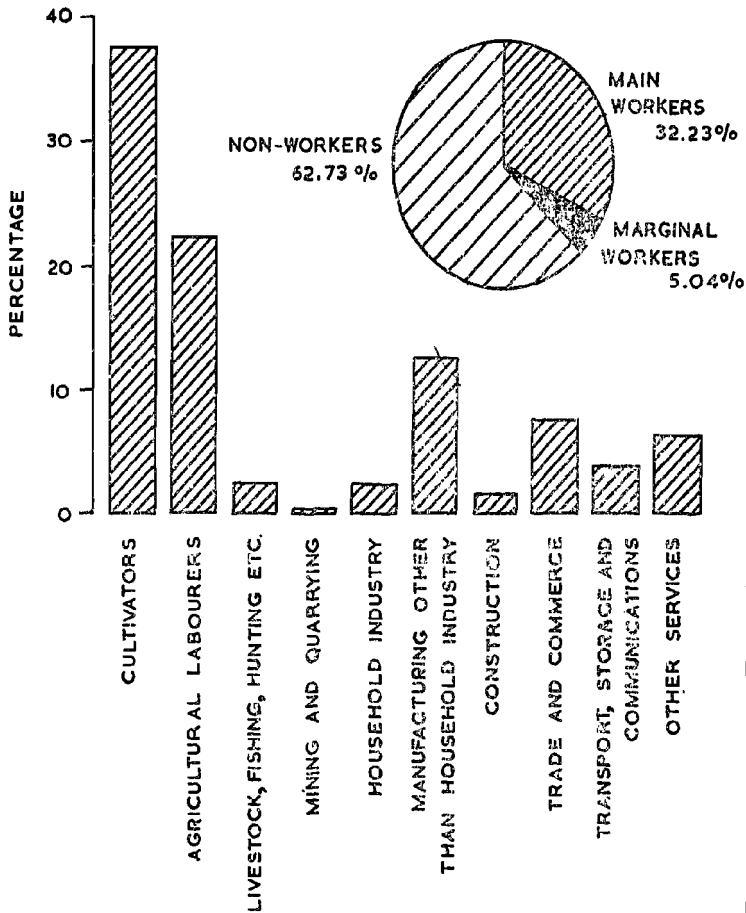
In 1981 Census for main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work was for the major part of the year, i.e., atleast 183 days in the preceding one year, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part of the year (i.e. less than 183 days) were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year were considered as non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. Thus, the main workers of 1981 would be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 Census, and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the worker of 1961 Census. The total working force of 1981 Census is therefore composed of main workers plus marginal workers.

Further, with a view to assess the unemployment/under-employment prevailing in the country, a new economic question on "seeking/available for work" was added in the Universal Individual Slip canvassed in 1981 Census.

The Workers in the State :

According to 1981 Census, there are 10,984,042 main workers, 1,718,430 marginal workers and 21,383,327 non-workers in the total of 34,085,799 persons in the State. Thus, 32.23 per cent of the total population are main workers, 5.04 per cent are marginal workers and 62.73 per cent are non-workers. In other words, the total working force in our State is of 12,702,472 persons constituting 37.27 per cent of total population of the State. This means that out of 10,000 persons of the population 3,727 persons are economically active and 6,273 persons are economically inactive i.e., non-workers. The distribution of 10,984,042 main workers by industrial classification on the basis of the nature of their work is given below :

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS, GUJARAT CENSUS-1981



STATEMENT IX-1

Categorywise numbers and percentages of main workers to total main workers and to total population of the State, 1981

Sl. No.	Category	Number of main workers	Percentage to total main workers	Percentage to the total population
1	2	3	4	5
I	Cultivators	4,114,744	37.46	12.07
II	Agricultural Labourers . .	2,488,300	22.65	7.30
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	259,987	2.37	0.76
IV	Mining and Quarrying . .	37,183	0.34	0.11
V(a)	Household Industry . . .	267,280	2.44	0.79
V(b)	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry	1,420,622	12.93	4.17
VI	Construction	167,234	1.52	0.49
VII	Trade and Commerce . .	840,318	7.65	2.47
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	420,421	3.83	1.23
IX	Other Services	967,953	8.81	2.84
	TOTAL WORKERS	10,984,042	100.00	32.23

The main workers under all nine industrial categories taken together constitute 32.23 per cent of the total population of our State. It reveals that agricultural activities still occupies the predominant occupation of the people of the State. 60.11 per cent of the total main workers are following the agricultural pursuits. Of these, 37.46 per cent are cultivators and 22.65 per cent agricultural labourers. Category of Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs occupies the second rank, next to cultivation, in terms of employment of main workers. 1.6 million persons or 15.37 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in the sector of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairing. The category V of Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairing is comprised of both household industry and other than household industry. 2.44 per cent and 12.93 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in household industry and in factories/industries, workshops, etc., not covered in the household industry sector. The categories of Trade and Commerce and Other Services are

equally important which offer employment to 1·8 million people. 8·81 per cent of total main workers of the State are engaged in other services. Similarly Trading and Commercial sector of economy also gives employment to 7·65 per cent of the total main workers. In Transport, Storage and Communication, 3·83 per cent are employed. Remaining categories of Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, Construction and Mining and Quarrying employ very less number of persons. 2·37 per cent of total main workers are employed in the category of Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchards and Allied activities, 1·52 per cent in Construction and 0·34 per cent engaged in Mining and Quarrying Industry.

Let us now see the distribution of main workers by sex and between rural as well as urban areas to have the picture of economic structure as to how male and female workers are engaged in different types of economic activities in the State and at district level. The statement given below shows the distribution of main workers by sex and between rural and urban areas at State level.

STATEMENT IX-2

Distribution of main workers by sex and between rural and urban areas, 1981

Rural/ Urban	Total main workers		Male main workers		Female main workers	
	Number	Percentage to total population	Number	Percentage to total male population	Number	Percentage to total female population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rural .	7,933,063	33·78	6,385,888	53·27	1,547,175	13·46
Urban .	3,050,979	28·78	2,774,510	49·85	276,469	5·49
Total .	10,984·042	32·23	9,160,398	52·19	1,823,644	11·03

The total population of the State is 34,085,799 of which 10,984,042 or 32·23 per cent are main workers, 1,718,430 or 5·04 per cent marginal workers and 21,383,327 or 62·73 per cent non-workers. It is seen that male main workers are in larger proportion than that of female main workers. Among males 52·19 per cent are main workers and only 11·03 per cent are female main workers. In the total population and also both among males and females we see that the proportion of main workers are more in rural areas than that in urban areas. The reasons for this difference are many.

In urban areas, the employment opportunities for younger age-groups are much less than in the rural areas. Also the pattern of employment is also different in rural areas than that in urban areas. In the former case, children and women can work in agriculture and allied activities like livestock, fishing, forestry, plantation, orchard, etc., and claim to be workers in large numbers than in the urban areas, where jobs for women and children are few and far between. Hence, the number of main workers in urban areas is comparatively less than that in rural areas.

We will examine deeply in the following discussion as to how male and female main workers are employed in different industrial categories. The following statement will give the percentage distribution of male and female main workers to their respective total main workers among nine industrial categories.

STATEMENT IX-3

Categorywise percentage distribution of male and female main workers to their total main workers in the State, 1981

Sl. No.	Category	Percentage of main workers	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I	Cultivators	38.94	30.02
II	Agricultural Labourers	17.59	48.08
III	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities	2.31	2.66
IV	Mining and Quarrying	0.34	0.31
V	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :		
	(a) Household Industry	2.42	2.48
	(b) Other than Household Industry	14.83	3.41
VI	Construction	1.62	1.04
VII	Trade and Commerce	8.74	2.20
VIII	Transport, Storage and Communications	4.44	0.77
IX	Other Services	8.77	9.03
TOTAL		100.00	100.00

The employment pattern of main workers in nine industrial categories reveals that both among males and females main workers, the larger proportions of main workers are in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Of the total male main workers 56.53 per cent are in agriculture and among female main workers 78.10 per cent are also following the agricultural pursuits. In case of percentage distribution of male and female main workers as cultivators and agricultural labourers, we notice the difference in the proportions among these two categories. There are 30.02 per cent female cultivators as against the proportion of 38.94 per cent of male cultivators. While 17.59 per cent male main workers are found working as agricultural labourers, this proportion in case of female agricultural labourers is of 48.08 per cent. Relatively, speaking, the ownership or control of land is generally dominated by males rather than females. Women can take a greater part in auxiliary agricultural activities like sowing, harvesting, weeding, grass cutting, etc. These agricultural activities are more suitable to women and therefore their proportion as agricultural labourers is comparatively quite high than that of men. We see from the table that the proportions of both male and female main workers in the industrial categories of (1) Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities, (2) Mining and Quarrying, (3) Household Industry, (4) Construction and (5) Other Services, are more or less equal with slight variation in either case. If we look at the proportion of both male and female main workers employed in industrial categories of (1) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household industry, (2) Trade and Commerce and (3) Transport, Storage and Communications, the participation rate of women is quite less than that of men. These industrial activities are not suitable to women, and therefore, their participation rate is quite less.

We may now undertake the analysis of main workers employed into nine industrial categories distributed in rural and urban areas of the State. The statement given below shows the percentage distribution of main workers into nine industrial categories.

STATEMENT IX-4

Percentage distribution of main workers into industrial categories in rural and urban areas of the State, 1981

Category	Percentage of main workers	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
I Cultivators	50.34	3.98
II Agricultural Labourers	29.62	4.53
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities	2.61	1.73
IV Mining and Quarrying	0.30	0.45
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs		
(a) Household Industry	2.31	2.75
(b) Other than Household Industry	5.17	33.13
VI Construction	0.87	3.21
VII Trade and Commerce	2.93	19.93
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	1.51	9.86
IX Other Services	4.34	20.43
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

In rural areas, the largest proportion of main workers are cultivators and agricultural labourers. These workers constitute nearly 80% of the total main workers enumerated in rural areas. This is but natural because agriculture is the biggest and most important activity in the rural areas. Livestock rearing, Forestry, Fishing, Plantations and Household Industries and Other Services are also important but the agriculture is the single largest source of employment in rural areas.

On the other hand the distribution of main workers in urban areas is widespread. This is because the economic activities in these areas are more diversified. In urban areas, location of organised large scale industries, factories and workshops, concentration of most of the government offices, universities, colleges and large number of schools, wholesale and retail trading and commercial activities, transportation and communications activities have given employment to more number of workers. In

Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry, larger proportion of 33·13 per cent of total main workers are employed. Next in order of percentages of workers, Other Services with 20·43 per cent stands second in rank, while Trade and Commerce with 19·93 per cent comes third. 9·86 per cent of total main workers are employed in Transport, Storage and Communication activities. These four industrial categories combined together constitute 83·35 per cent of total main workers enumerated in urban areas. In Household Industry, Construction and Mining and Quarrying, the proportion of urban main workers is higher than that of rural main workers. As regards cultivators, agricultural labourers and livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation and allied activities, these activities are generally found in small size towns mostly being rural in character. Therefore the participation rate in these primary activities in urban areas is nearly 10·00 per cent.

We may now examine the broad distribution pattern of population of the various districts of the State into workers and non-workers and into different industrial categories and see if there are any major differences among the districts and investigate the possible reasons for the same. Firstly, we may examine the distribution pattern of main workers and marginal workers taken together and see what distribution pattern emerges at the district level in the State. The proportion of main workers and marginal workers taken together constitutes 37·27 per cent of the total population of our State. In 10 out of 19 districts of the State, the participation rate of population, i.e., proportion of main workers and marginal workers combined is lower in varying degree than the State level average and that in the remaining 9 districts it is higher than this average. The Dangs district has returned the highest proportion of population that is gainfully employed of 50·62 per cent. Panch Mahals having 44·97 per cent workers stands second in rank followed by Valsad with 43·08 per cent, Surat with 42·55 per cent and Bharuch with 42·12 per cent. The entire belt of southern Gujarat consisting of Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and The Dangs districts alongwith two eastern districts, viz., Sabar Kantha and Panch Mahals and two districts of Peninsular Gujarat, viz., Surendranagar and Amreli, have returned the proportion of workers higher than that obtaining at the State level as a whole. In eight districts of the State the participation rate varies between 34·00 to 36·00 per cent of the total population. These are Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Banas Kaniha, Mahesana and Kheda districts. Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar districts have returned the lowest

participation rate of 31.92 per cent and 31.25 per cent of their total population respectively. Both Gandhinagar and The Dangs are single taluka districts. In one district, the Capital of our State is located and the other is predominantly occupied by the tribal population. Even then the district of the Dangs has returned the highest proportion of workers whereas on the other end Gandhinagar has returned the lowest proportion of workers.

Let us now go deep in terms of the proportion of main workers employed in each of the nine industrial categories in the districts of the State. The following table gives the percentage of main workers to the total main workers by industrial categories in each district and the State, 1981.

STATEMENT IX.5

Percentages of main workers to the total main workers by industrial categories in the districts and the State, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Main Workers	Percentage to Total Main Workers									
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GUJARAT STATE												
1	Jamnagar .	100.00	37.46	22.65	2.37	0.34	2.44	12.93	1.52	7.65	3.83	8.81
2	Rajkot .	100.00	42.46	13.23	3.29	0.36	2.57	12.32	1.77	8.77	5.74	9.49
3	Surendranagar .	100.00	38.48	15.49	2.56	0.20	2.37	14.26	1.52	10.02	4.90	10.2
4	Bhavnagar .	100.00	35.49	25.76	3.60	0.56	4.38	11.37	1.31	6.52	3.18	7.83
5	Amreli .	100.00	37.40	24.21	2.48	0.10	3.33	11.41	1.04	7.81	4.53	7.69
6	Junagadh .	100.00	49.10	23.14	3.32	0.46	3.01	5.41	1.01	5.65	2.29	6.61
7	Kachelh .	100.00	43.56	20.71	3.54	0.71	2.56	8.05	1.17	8.42	3.60	7.68
8	Banas Kantha .	100.00	34.16	22.97	6.20	0.37	3.14	6.19	2.61	7.59	7.12	9.65
9	Sabar Kantha .	100.00	58.16	18.57	2.76	0.07	2.50	4.36	0.89	5.54	2.10	5.05
10	Mahesana .	100.00	52.32	21.79	2.43	0.52	2.37	4.14	1.07	6.17	2.52	6.67
11	Gandhinagar .	100.00	38.39	25.69	3.25	0.38	2.52	8.56	1.13	8.01	4.01	8.06
12	Ahmadabad .	100.00	22.97	25.81	2.27	0.78	2.15	11.40	3.46	5.76	3.04	22.36
			11.55	13.74	1.65	0.17	2.56	31.30	2.26	14.86	6.76	15.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
13	Kheda	.	100.00	40.39	26.94	2.48	0.31	2.07	8.99	1.19	6.56	2.70	8.37
14	Panch Mahals	.	100.00	72.44	10.94	0.63	0.22	1.42	2.19	0.89	3.56	2.77	4.94
15	Vadodara	.	100.00	28.23	31.06	1.01	0.45	1.54	13.81	1.85	6.95	3.89	11.21
16	Bharuch	.	100.00	29.86	41.40	1.57	1.13	1.84	7.13	1.71	5.30	2.63	7.43
17	Surat	.	100.00	23.51	28.30	1.74	0.13	2.96	24.24	1.97	7.05	2.59	7.51
18	Valsad	.	100.00	36.18	24.95	2.35	0.17	2.05	16.61	1.56	5.29	3.13	7.71
19	The Dangs	.	100.00	63.09	17.90	2.94	0.14	2.03	1.35	2.35	2.10	0.96	7.14

The Cultivation is the predominant economic activity in the case of all districts except Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar and Surat districts. The proportion of Cultivators as main activity is less than 25 per cent of their total main workers in these three districts. In Ahmadabad district, Cultivators claim only 11·55 per cent. In Gandhinagar district 22·97 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in cultivation. In Surat district the percentage of cultivators (23·51%) is almost equal to that of Gandhinagar district. The highest percentage of Cultivators of 72·44 is claimed by Panch Mahals district followed by The Dangs with 63·09 per cent, Banas Kantha with 58·16 per cent and Sabar Kantha with 52·32 per cent. The majority of the districts of the State are covered in the range of 30·00 to 50·00 per cent of Cultivators.

Among nine industrial categories, a much higher proportion of main workers is claimed by Agricultural Labourers in Vadodara, Bharuch and Surat districts. The highest proportion of 41·40 per cent as Agricultural Labourers is found in Bharuch district. Next in the order of rank in percentage of Agricultural Labourers comes Vadodara district with 31·06 per cent and Surat with 28·30 per cent of the total main workers. The lowest proportion of 10·94 per cent as Agricultural Labourers is claimed by Panch Mahals district followed by Jamnagar with 13·23 per cent and Ahmadabad with 13·74 per cent. The majority of the districts of our State falls in the range of 15·00 to 27·00 per cent of the Agricultural Labourers. It is interesting to note that in all other districts, the proportion of main workers whose main activity is cultivation is much higher, though the margin between those engaged as Cultivators and those engaged as Agricultural Labourers is quite narrow in the case of main workers in Ahmadabad, Gandhinagar and Vadodara districts.

The proportion of main workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities is found more in the districts of Peninsular Gujarat and districts of northern Gujarat than that noticed in the districts of southern Gujarat. Panch Mahals claim the lowest proportion 0·63 per cent of the total main workers of the district followed by Vadodara district with 1·01 per cent, Bharuch district with 1·57 per cent and Surat district with 1·74 per cent. Kachchh district has returned the highest proportion of 6·20 per cent of its total main workers engaged in this ancillary industry.

The proportion of main workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying industry is quite negligible in almost all districts of the State except Bharuch district. It claims the highest proportion of 1·13

per cent only. This indicates the fact that Gujarat is lacking in the natural resources of mines such as iron ore, coal, copper ore, silicon, etc. except the drilling of crude oil.

The main and most important economic activity is Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs industry which offers larger scope of employment. This Industry is divided into two parts, viz., (1) Household Industry and (2) other than Household Industry for Census purposes. The proportion of main workers engaged in Household Industry is distributed fairly in almost all districts of our State. The highest proportion of main workers in household industries is returned in Surendranagar district where 4.38 per cent of main workers are working in this sector. In Bhavnagar, Amreli and Kachchh districts, the participation rate of main workers engaged in Household Industries is above 3.00 per cent but below 4.00 per cent. In case of Panch Mahals, Vadodara and Bharuch districts the proportion is less than 2.00 per cent, while majority of districts have returned the participation rate falling between 2.00 and 3.00 percentages.

It is interesting to note that wide variations prevail in the participation rate of main workers employed in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industries. The highest proportion of main workers engaged in this sector is recorded by Ahmadabad district. It is accounted for 31.30 per cent by this sector. Next in the rank comes Surat district having 24.24 per cent of the main working force engaged in this sector followed by Valsad with 16.61 per cent. The four districts forming the major part of Saurashtra region, viz., Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surendranagar and Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar district and one district falling in the central part of Gujarat, viz., Vadodara have returned the proportion of main workers engaged in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than Household Industry falling in the range of 11.00 to 14.50 per cent. Rajkot district has registered the participation rate of 14.26 per cent of total main workers engaged in this non-Household Industries sector. Vadodara district has accounted for 13.81 per cent, Jamnagar for 12.32 per cent, Bhavnagar for 11.41 per cent, Gandhinagar for 11.40 per cent and Surendranagar for 11.37 per cent main workers employed in non-Household Industries. The lowest proportion of 1.35 per cent main workers is recorded by The Dangs district, followed by Panch Mahals district with 2.19 per cent main workers. Major part of these two districts is hilly and covered by dense forests. No organised industries/big factories are established in these areas. It, therefore, reflects the very low proportion of main workers engaged in non-Household Industries in these districts. In remaining

eight districts, viz., Amreli, Junagadh, Kachchh, Banas Kantha Sabar Kantha, Mahesana, Kheda and Bharuch, the proportion of main workers engaged in non-Household Industries varies between 5·00 and 9·00 percentages.

The proportion of main workers engaged in the Construction activity constitutes only 1·52 per cent of the total main workers in the State. This category includes those working on construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, railways, irrigation, projects, etc. It is the highest in Gandhinagar district where it has accounted for 3·46 per cent of the total main workers. The highest proportion of such workers in Gandhinagar district can be attributed to the construction activities carried out in the capital township of the State. Next in rank comes Kachchh district with 2·61 per cent, The Dangs district with 2·35 per cent and Ahmadabad district with 2·26 per cent. In the remaining districts, the proportion of main workers engaged in this sector varies between 1·00 and 2·00 percentages only.

Trade and Commerce (Category VII) are very important economic activities and employ a large number of people in this sector. Ahmadabad district has the highest proportion of main workers employed in this category mainly due to Ahmadabad city being the commercial Capital of our State. Rajkot district having the second highest proportion of 10·02 per cent of the total main workers engaged in trading and commercial activities, stands second in rank among other districts of the State. The lowest proportion of 2·10 per cent of the total main workers engaged in this sector is registered by The Dangs district, followed by Panch Mahals district with 3·56 per cent of the total main workers. In case of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Mahesana districts, the figure is little more than 8·00 per cent. In the remaining districts the participation rate of main workers engaged in this trading and commercial activities varies between 5·00 and 8·00 percentages.

Transport, Storage and Communications activities are generally urban in character. The reason is that these services thrive more on organised industries. We notice from the figures that the highest proportions of 7·12 per cent of main workers engaged in this sector is claimed by Kachchh district. The next highest proportion of 6·76 per cent is noticed in Ahmadabad district. In case of Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bhavnagar and Mahesana districts, the proportion varies from 4·01 to 5·74 percentages. On the other end of the scale, The Dangs district stands last in rank with 0·96 per cent.

Finally, we come to the Services sector which generally includes most government servants, local bodies staff, teachers of the school, college and university, all health and medical services staff, personal and domestic services, etc. The highest proportion of 22·36 per cent of main workers engaged in Other Services sector is claimed by Gandhinagar district. Gandhinagar is the Capital town of our State where Sachivalaya and all departmental head offices of the Gujarat State are situated. The next highest proportion of Other Services workers is registered by Ahmedabad district. Ahmedabad City is the biggest city of our State where mostly all central government offices, certain State government offices, local bodies staff, municipal corporations, large number of schools, colleges and universities, big and small hospitals, etc. are situated. All these services have contributed much to raise the proportion to higher scale in this district. Next in rank comes Vadodara district with 11·21 per cent and Rajkot district with 10·20 per cent of workers engaged in the category of "other services". Panch Mahals and Banas Kantha districts have returned the lowest proportion of nearly 5·00 per cent of main workers engaged in public services sector. The large number of the districts of the State has claimed the proportion of main workers engaged in public services sector varying between 6·50 and 9·70 percentages.

A special chapter has been devoted to a consideration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These two special sections of our population are considered to be the weaker section as they have been traditionally, socially and economically backward. A provision has been made in the Constitution of our Country to take special care to prevent their further social and economical exploitation and to promote their welfare. The level of literacy and the change in the pattern of their occupation as compared to the occupational pattern in the general population of our State are two indices to measure the change in their former condition. The following table gives the distribution of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers and their percentages to their respective total population as per the data returned in 1981 Census.

STATEMENT IX.6

Distribution of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non-Workers and their percentages to their respective total population, 1981

Type of Population	Total Population	Main Workers	Marginal workers	Non-Workers	Percentage to Total Population		
					Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Castes . . .	2,438,297	766,274	112,675	1,559,348	31.43	4.62	63.95
Scheduled Tribes . . .	4,848,586	1,966,185	465,343	2,417,058	40.55	9.60	49.85
General Population . . .	34,085,799	10,984,042	1,718,430	21,383,327	32.23	5.04	62.73

It reveals from the above table that the Scheduled Tribe population is doubled the Scheduled Caste population in our State. The proportions of main workers and of marginal workers in Scheduled Tribe population are comparatively higher than that of Scheduled Caste population as well as that noticed in the general population of the State. The proportions of main workers and of marginal workers both combined constitute 50·15 of the total Scheduled Tribe population. In other words half of the Scheduled Tribe population is gainfully employed in various economic activities. In case of Scheduled Castes population, the participation rates of main workers and marginal workers are 31·43 per cent and 4·62 per cent respectively of their total population. The participation rates of both main workers and marginal workers in Scheduled Caste population is little less than that of general population of our State. Let us now see the sectoral distribution of main workers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of our State and its percentages to their respective total main workers.

STATEMENT IX.7

Broad category-wise distribution of main workers of General, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the State and its percentage to Total Main Workers, 1981

Category of Workers	General Workers			SC Workers			ST Workers		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
		Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage	Absolute	Percentage		
TOTAL MAIN WORKERS	.	10,984,042	100.00	766,274	100.00	1,966,185	100.00		
Cultivators	.	4,114,744	37.46	122,518	15.99	903,200	45.94		
Agricultural Labourers	.	2,488,300	22.65	315,761	41.21	788,506	40.10		
Household Industry	.	267,280	2.44	40,316	5.26	16,282	0.83		
Other Workers	.	4,113,718	37.45	287,679	37.54	258,197	13.13		

We see from the above table that the higher proportion of the Scheduled Tribes population is engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour than that of Scheduled Castes population or of the general population. 86.04 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe total main workers are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour activities as against 57.20 per cent of the Scheduled Castes total main workers and 60.11 per cent of the total main workers of the State as a whole. Among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes main workers, the number of cultivators are more among Scheduled Tribes main workers as against that noticed among Scheduled Castes and general population main workers. 46 persons out of every 100 main workers in Scheduled Tribes population are cultivators whereas among Scheduled Caste main workers and general population main workers, 16 and 37 out of every 100 main workers are cultivators respectively. The picture in case of agricultural labourers is different from that of cultivators among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population. The proportion of agricultural labourers among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes main workers is almost equal. It is accounted for 41.21 per cent among Scheduled Caste main workers and 40.10 per cent among Scheduled Tribe main workers. However, this proportion is quite high in comparison to that of total main workers of our State. These statistics throw reflection of the social and economic conditions prevailing among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in our State.

In case of Household Industry, the proportion of Scheduled Caste main workers engaged in this sector is 5.26 per cent to Scheduled Castes total main workers, while in case of Scheduled Tribes main workers, it is only 0.83 per cent. The persons engaged in the remaining industrial categories have been grouped into one as "other workers". The proportion of other main workers of Scheduled Tribe population is 13.13 per cent to total Scheduled Tribes main workers. This proportion is quite low in comparison to that of Scheduled Castes main workers and of general population main workers. The proportion of other main workers of Scheduled Castes population and of general population to their respective total main workers is to the tune of 37.54 per cent and 37.45 per cent respectively which is almost equal in both the cases.

Thus we see that though the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are marching along side by side with the general population, the proportion of employment of Scheduled Caste people in the economic activities other than cultivation and agricultural labourer is quite high in comparison to that of Scheduled

Tribe people. This indicates the awakeness among Scheduled Caste people than among Scheduled Tribe people to take advantage of the changing pattern of socio-economic structure of our country.

The Marginal Workers

The concept of marginal worker was adopted for the first time in 1981 Census. The classification of any person either as main worker or marginal worker is based on the time factor. For main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year, i.e., at least 183 days is adopted, while those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part are treated as marginal workers. In other words, for major part of the year, marginal workers were economically in-active and, therefore, they have been further cross-classified by their main activity, viz., as Full-time students, Household duties, Dependents & Infants, Retired, Rentiers & Persons of Independent means, Beggars, Vagrants, Inmates of Penal, mental and Charitable institutions and others. Among marginal workers, 93.42 per cent of the total marginal workers were having the Household duties as their main activity, 3.27 per cent were classified under "Others" and 2.24 per cent under Full-time Students as their main activity. The three non-economical activities claim 98.93 per cent of the total marginal workers. Rest of the non-economical categories claim negligible percentage of marginal workers. In case of male marginal workers, 40.99 per cent of the total male marginal workers have been classified under "Others" category. This means that the large number of male marginal workers are in search of employment but are engaged casually in any part-time economic activity which may not keep them fully employed for the whole year on regular basis. 23.57 per cent and 23.21 per cent of the total male marginal workers were classified under non-economic main activities of Household duties and Full-time students respectively. The position is quite opposite in case of female marginal workers. 98.96 per cent of the total female marginal workers were classified under non-economic main activity of Household duties. Negligible percentage of 0.29 per cent of total female marginal workers is noticed as classified under "others" category. This indicates that a few number of female marginal workers are in search of new employment as against the greater number of male marginal workers who are in search of new employment.

The following table will give the percentage distribution of marginal workers cross-classified by male and female and by type of non-economic main activity.

STATEMENT IX.8

Percentage distribution of Marginal workers cross-classified by sex and type of non-economic main activity, 1981

Type of non-economic main activity	Total Marginal Worker		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
(1) Full Time Students	2.24	23.21	0.57
(2) Household duties	93.42	23.57	98.96
(3) Dependents & Infants	0.81	9.09	0.15
(4) Retired, Rentiers and Persons of Independent means	0.20	2.38	0.03
(5) Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	0.06	0.71	..
(6) Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions.	..	0.05	..
(7) Others	3.27	40.99	0.29
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

The Non-Workers

We have seen that of the total population of 34,085,799 of our State, 10,984,042 or 32.23 per cent are main workers, 1,718,430 or 5.04 per cent are marginal workers and the remaining population of 21,383,327 or 62.73 per cent are non-workers. The non-worker is consisted of those carrying on household duties, full-time students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, etc., those in penal, mental or charitable institutions and other non-workers.

Among males 47.09 per cent are non-workers while among females 79.34 per cent are non-workers. The larger proportions of women are mostly involved in household duties and these are classified as non-workers. Of the total non-workers 8,266,006 are males and 13,117,321 are females. The number of female non-workers is little more than one and half times the number of male non-workers. These non-workers are further classified into seven types of non-economic main activities. The following table will give some idea of the broad distribution of non-workers.

STATEMENT IX.9

Distribution of Non-workers by type of non-economic activity

Type of non-Workers	Number	Percentage to total non-workers
1	2	3
(1) Full-time students	5,919,014	27·68
(2) Household duties	6,332,773	29·61
(3) Dependents & Infants	8,473,922	39·63
(4) Retired, Rentiers & Persons of Independent means	435,784	2·04
(5) Beggars & Vagrants, etc.	29,055	0·14
(6) Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions	6,437	0·03
(7) Others	186,342	0·87
TOTAL	21,383,327	100·00

Among seven types of non-workers' activity, children and other dependents claim the highest percentage of 39·63 of the total non-working population of our State, followed by those involved in household duties with 29·61 per cent and by full time students with 27·68 per cent. These three groups together cover 96·92 per cent of the total non-workers. The remaining four groups together constitute only 3·08 per cent of the total non-working population in our State. In the Census, the type of non-worker's activity, viz., "Others" gives us a rough idea of the size of unemployment.

CHAPTER X

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

The increasing acuteness of the population problem in India has greatly intensified the need for reliable estimates of birth and death rates. The population census provides decadal vital rates, it does not provide a measure of the change in population from year to year. In 1971 Census, an attempt was made to measure the fertility characteristics by adding one question in the Individual Slip. The question related to currently married women only and the information collected was in relation to their age at marriage and any child born in the last one year. In 1981 Census scope on the fertility was widened but its coverage was restricted to 20 per cent sample of the enumeration blocks. Gujarat was one of the 14 larger States of Indian Union in which 20 per cent area sample was adopted for eliciting information with particular reference to migration and fertility characteristics. In the 1981 Census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These questions related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women while the last one was canvassed only in the case of currently married women.

The basic determinants of fertility include a biological potential to give birth to a child, i.e., fecundity, social systems of marriage, duration of marriage, sexual habits affected by climatic conditions, etc. Besides these, there are other factors which influence the fertility rates such as religious background, educational levels, public policies, standard of living, degree of urbanisation, working and non-working status of women, etc. It is very well-known that these factors have played an important role in reducing the fertility rates of women in western countries particularly of Europe and America as compared to those prevailing in Africa, Asia and South-East countries. The discussion made in this chapter is based on data published in the book titled "Series 5-Gujarat Part II-Special Report and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data-1981 Census" (From Pages 24 to 30) brought out by the Registrar General, India.

The 5 per cent sample data presented in this report permits presentation of broad fertility indicators at the State level. The fertility indicators on which information is presented herein are

Age Specific Fertility Rate(ASFR), Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR), General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR), Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR), General Fertility Rate(GFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) are based on the question on "births during last year". These terms are defined as follows :

- Age Specific Fertility Rate . The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
- Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate. The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
- General Fertility Rate . . The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- General Marital Fertility Rate . The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
- Total Fertility Rate . . Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
- Total Marital Fertility Rate . Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married woman for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive question as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the

last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to underestimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an inquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

The following statement presents the ASFR and the ASMFR by religion for all areas and for rural and urban areas separately. The rates have been given for three numerically important religions in Gujarat and the proportions of Buddhists, Christians and Sikhs being negligible are not shown separately.

STATEMENT X.1
Fertility Indices Gujarat, 1981

Religion	Age-group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All Religions	15—19	0·023	0·024	0·022	0·088	0·082	0·106
	20—24	0·184	0·197	0·160	0·222	0·226	0·213
	25—29	0·190	0·206	0·162	0·201	0·213	0·175
	30—34	0·128	0·140	0·101	0·133	0·146	0·107
	35—39	0·071	0·082	0·048	0·076	0·087	0·051
	40—44	0·035	0·041	0·020	0·039	0·045	0·023
	45—49	0·017	0·019	0·011	0·019	0·022	0·013
	GFR	103	110	87	..	..	..
	TFR	3·24	3·54	2·62	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	133	139	119
	TMFR	..	..	..	3·89	4·10	3·4

STATEMENT XI.—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	15—19	0·024	0·025	0·023	0·086	0·081	0·104
	20—24	0·187	0·196	0·165	0·221	0·224	0·215
	25—29	0·191	0·205	0·162	0·200	0·212	0·173
	30—34	0·126	0·138	0·097	0·131	0·143	0·101
	35—39	0·071	0·081	0·044	0·075	0·086	0·046
	40—44	0·034	0·040	0·018	0·038	0·044	0·021
	45—49	0·016	0·019	0·003	0·019	0·021	0·011
	GFR	103	109	88	..	..	..
	TFR	3·25	3·52	2·59	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	132	138	118
	TMFR	..	..	..	3·85	4·06	3·36
Muslims	15—19	0·020	0·018	0·022	0·112	0·103	0·119
	20—24	0·179	0·210	0·155	0·237	0·265	0·213
	25—29	0·195	0·229	0·170	0·214	0·244	0·191
	30—34	0·156	0·182	0·134	0·170	0·195	0·148
	35—39	0·085	0·098	0·075	0·093	0·107	0·083
	40—44	0·048	0·063	0·034	0·056	0·072	0·041
	45—49	0·023	0·028	0·018	0·028	0·034	0·023
	GFR	108	125	94	..	..	..
	TFR	3·53	4·14	3·04	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	152	172	136
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·55	5·09	4·08
Jains	15—19	0·002	0·005	0·001	0·050	0·069	0·033
	20—24	0·094	0·151	0·078	0·197	0·251	0·176
	25—29	0·152	0·176	0·147	0·173	0·189	0·169
	30—34	0·092	0·148	0·077	0·097	0·156	0·082
	35—39	0·035	0·056	0·028	0·038	0·063	0·030
	40—44	0·005	0·006	0·004	0·005	0·007	0·004
	45—49	0·005	0·006	0·005	0·006	0·007	0·005
	GFR	58	74	54	..	..	..
	TFR	1·92	2·71	1·70	..	..	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	92	117	85
	TMFR	..	..	..	2·83	3·71	2·53

It will be noticed, comparatively speaking, that fertility is higher among Muslims followed by Hindus and Jains. Also generally, the ASFR and ASMFR are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. For all areas the TMFR for Hindus is only 0.60 higher than TFR while for Muslims and Jains it is 1.02 and 0.91 higher respectively. This is explained by the fact that proportion of currently married women in reproductive age groups is lower among Muslims and Jains in comparison to Hindus both in rural and urban areas. The total fertility rate (TFR) in India (Excluding Assam) is 3.6 for all areas, 3.9 in rural areas and 2.8 in urban areas, while the corresponding rate in Gujarat is 3.2 for all areas, 3.5 in rural areas and 2.6 in urban areas. It reflects that TFR is relatively lower in Gujarat than all-India average.

The question on any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1981 Census for all currently married women as was done in the 1971 Census. The indices of general marital fertility rate (GMFR) and total marital fertility rate (TMFR) of the two Censuses are compared and these data are presented in the following statement.

STATEMENT X.2
GMFR and TMFR of Gujarat in 1971 and 1981

Religion	Rural Urban	General Marital Fertility rate		Total Marital Fertility Rate	
		1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
All religions	Rural	203	139	6.0	4.1
			(68.47)		(66.68)
	Urban	175	119	4.9	3.4
			(68.00)		(69.64)
Hindus	Rural	202	138	6.0	4.1
			(68.32)		(68.12)
	Urban	173	118	4.8	3.4
			(68.21)		(69.57)

STATEMENT X.2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Muslims	Rural	223	172 (77·13)	6·6	5·1 (77·00)
	Urban	197	136 (69·04)	5·7	4·1 (71·45)
Jains	Rural	167	117 (70·10)	5·2	3·7 (71·90)
	Urban	142	85 (59·76)	4·2	2·5 (59·24)

NOTE.—1. The denominator for calculation of GMFR is married females in the age-group 13—47 in 1971 and 15—19 in 1981.

2. Figures in bracket below the 1981 figures indicate the proportion (in per cent) of the 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

It would be seen from the above statement that fertility in Gujarat has declined in both the rural and urban areas and in the case of all the religions. In the rural areas, the quantum of decline has been the highest among Hindus followed by Jains and Muslims in that order. While in urban areas, the quantum of decline has been more in Jains followed by Hindus and Muslims in that order.

Number of children ever born

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in Statement X.3.

STATEMENT X.3

**Average number of children ever born per woman by religion
Gujarat-1981**

Religion	Total	Age-groups							
		Rural	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—
	Urban	19	24	29	34	39	44	49	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Religions	Total	0·065	0·948	2·342	3·464	4·283	4·809	5·150	4·926
	Rural	0·066	0·973	2·434	3·585	4·437	4·996	5·539	5·106
	Urban	0·065	0·898	2·166	3·206	3·956	4·372	4·647	4·456

STATEMENT X.3—*Contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindus . .	Total	0.067	0.957	2.348	3.461	4.275	4.800	5.149	4.937	
	Rural	0.067	0.975	2.428	3.572	4.420	4.978	5.344	5.097	
	Urban	0.066	0.915	2.173	3.187	3.916	4.313	4.597	4.444	
Muslims . .	Total	0.065	0.961	2.450	3.668	4.578	5.145	5.340	4.949	
	Rural	0.056	0.981	2.577	3.820	4.796	5.410	5.622	5.339	
	Urban	0.072	0.945	2.356	3.537	4.410	4.912	5.087	4.573	
Jains . .	Total	0.013	0.438	1.660	2.785	3.353	3.937	4.492	4.599	
	Rural	0.021	0.592	2.262	3.510	3.918	4.475	5.217	4.63	
	Urban	0.010	0.396	1.526	2.592	3.153	3.754	4.232	4.578	

This indicates the high fertility level that was prevalent tile recently in Gujarat. It will be noticed, that the average number of children ever born per woman is higher in the older age groups. However, it has been noticed earlier that there is a declining trend in fertility. These factors together would support the view that the high fertility levels which were prevalent in Gujarat have tended to decline. While the number of children ever born increases till the age group 45-49, it falls slightly in the age group 50 and above. Such a fall in the age group 50 and above is noticed both in rural and urban areas among Hindus and Muslims but only in rural areas in the case of Jains.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration System, as presented in Statement X.4 also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined in 1981 compared to the levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT X.4

Average number of children born per ever married woman

Age group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15—19	0·22	0·32	0·31	0·26
20—24	1·10	1·31	1·18	1·27
25—29	2·48	2·97	2·31	2·88
30—34	3·61	4·50	3·28	4·19
35—39	4·46	5·38	4·01	4·90
40—44	5·01	5·86	4·43	5·43
45—49	5·37	5·83	4·68	5·61

*SOURCE :—Fertility differentials in India—1972—Office of the Registrar General, India.

The average number of children ever born has declined at all ages, the decline being higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. Upto the age group 35-39 the decline both in rural and urban areas is almost of the same order. It is only in the age groups 40-44 and 45-49 that the decline in urban areas is higher than that in the rural areas.

Sex ratio of children ever born

The sex ratios of children ever born are presented in the Statement X.5.

STATEMENT X.5
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males) of Children born

Present age of mother	All religions						Hindus			Muslims			Jains				
	Total		Rural		Urban	Total	Rural		Urban	Total	Rural		Urban	Total	Rural		Urban
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9		10	11	12		13		
1																	
All ages	889	895	874	889	895	871	883	885	881	906	941	890					
Less than 15	960	1,138	467	981	1,081	629	594	1,534	..	..	..	..					
15—19	960	967	943	968	980	939	911	815	975	762	535	1,000					
20—24	930	936	916	931	939	913	920	899	938	807	914	765					
25—29	931	936	919	930	936	918	929	922	934	890	1,010	854					
30—34	926	933	909	926	934	902	926	917	936	939	913	948					
35—39	911	917	897	913	918	900	887	897	879	970	1,014	952					
40—44	894	902	873	894	901	872	899	919	880	777	899	868					
45—49	879	886	860	881	886	862	866	873	859	854	913	830					
50 and above	849	856	829	848	856	823	843	848	837	917	945	901					
15—49	909	916	894	910	916	894	902	904	900	898	940	882					

The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much by religion but variation dependent on age of the mother is apparent. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases and this increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all religions. In the age-group 15-19 the figures of sex ratio at birth are 981 in case of Hindus, 594 in the case of Muslims and nil in the case of Jains. The probable reason for this trend can be attributed to the misreporting of age of mother. Part of this trend could be due to failure to report female children during enumeration specially among mothers in the older age-groups. The omission of female children is probably much higher in the age-group 50 and above in the case of Hindus and Muslims than that seen in the case of Jains.

The sex ratio of surviving children is presented in Statement X.6.

STATEMENT X.6
Sex Ratio (females per 1,000 males) of children surviving

Present age of mother	All Religions			Hindus			Muslims			Jains		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
All ages . . .	875	881	861	875	881	857	871	871	879	909	953	890
Less than 15 . .	955	1,142	467	976	1,082	629	594	1,538	..	..	..	..
15-19 . . .	972	980	956	982	993	957	901	803	966	970	897	1,000
20-24 . . .	936	945	918	938	949	914	925	904	943	818	982	758
25-29 . . .	925	928	919	926	929	918	919	904	931	878	973	849
30-34 . . .	918	924	904	918	926	898	917	902	931	963	967	962
35-39 . . .	897	901	886	898	902	887	877	879	874	984	1,014	971
40-44 . . .	872	881	849	872	881	845	875	887	863	866	872	863
45-49 . . .	858	867	835	859	867	834	849	854	844	843	902	819
50 and above . .	829	837	806	827	836	798	827	840	813	924	967	901
15-49 . . .	897	903	883	898	904	881	890	886	893	199	941	883

The decrease in the sex ratio with the increase in age of mother is noticeable from this statement also. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. Above age 25, the sex ratio of surviving children in age-group 30 and above is distinctly lower than that of children born (see statement X.5). This may be due to sex selectivity in mortality unfavourable to females as compared to males. For India as a whole (excluding of Assam) the sex ratio of children surviving is 874 in rural areas and 875 in urban areas, while in Gujarat, it is 881 in rural areas and 861 in urban areas.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children

The statement X.7 presents the 'proportion of ever married' females with three children or more by age-groups and religion.

STATEMENT X.7

Proportions of ever married females with three children or more by age groups and religion (in per cent)

Age-group	Total Rural Urban	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages . . .	Total	58.69	58.52	60.56	60.29
	Rural	60.10	59.87	63.36	66.31
	Urban	55.39	54.88	58.13	57.91
15—19 . . .	Total	0.79	0.74	1.54	3.56
	Rural	0.73	0.68	1.64	7.44
	Urban	1.00	0.93	1.46	..
20—24 . . .	Total	11.95	11.71	14.82	8.36
	Rural	11.59	11.43	14.26	7.72
	Urban	12.76	12.43	15.32	8.60
25—29 . . .	Total	46.97	46.89	51.66	28.80
	Rural	48.58	48.32	53.10	46.12
	Urban	43.75	43.62	50.54	24.60
30—34 . . .	Total	71.66	71.73	74.32	59.62
	Rural	73.87	73.64	77.55	77.45
	Urban	66.88	66.98	71.48	54.74

STATEMENT X.7—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
35—39 . .	Total	81.15	81.29	81.65	74.01
	Rural	82.86	82.83	83.74	82.21
	Urban	77.50	77.46	80.04	71.08
40—44 . .	Total	83.64	83.88	82.21	81.17
	Rural	85.33	85.39	85.16	83.13
	Urban	79.63	79.69	79.58	80.50
45—49 . .	Total	84.32	84.60	82.27	82.27
	Rural	86.17	86.23	85.72	84.35
	Urban	79.82	79.95	79.16	81.52
50 and above .	Total	77.62	78.05	74.55	72.52
	Rural	80.03	80.16	79.24	72.36
	Urban	71.29	71.53	70.02	72.60

As may be expected the proportion of ever married females with three children or more increases with age. In urban areas 55.39 per cent of ever married females have three or more children while in rural areas the corresponding proportion is 60.10. Upto age 25, the proportion of ever married females is almost equal for rural and urban areas. Above age 25 the proportion of ever-married females with 3 children or more for rural areas is at least 5 per cent higher than that in the urban areas. In the case of age groups upto 35-39 the proportions are higher for Muslims and lowest for Jains. In the age groups 40-44, 45-49 and 50 and above, the proportions are higher among Hindus, followed by Muslims and Jains.

In Gujarat as a whole, the proportion for ever married women with three or more children is more or less the same among Muslims and Jains but is lower among Hindus. This trend is seen in urban areas also but in the rural areas the proportion is highest among Jains, followed by Muslims and Hindus. The main reason for these variations appears to be the age structure of ever married females.

The Statement X.8 presents the proportion of ever married females in each age-group to total ever married females.

STATEMENT X.8

Percentage distribution of ever married women for rural-urban areas by age and religion

Age-group	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Jains
1	2	3	4	5
Rural Areas				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.59	0.61	0.17	0.16
15—19	5.72	5.88	3.74	1.48
20—24	16.30	16.35	16.37	9.39
25—29	13.66	13.68	13.65	9.33
30—34	12.06	12.02	12.98	9.05
35—39	10.21	10.21	10.30	9.90
40—44	9.46	9.43	9.88	9.29
45—49	8.02	7.99	8.45	9.11
50 and above	23.96	23.82	24.44	42.24
Urban Areas				
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Less than 15	0.25	0.26	0.22	0.06
15—19	4.36	4.57	4.25	0.64
20—24	16.75	17.21	16.22	9.65
25—29	16.02	16.17	15.22	15.18
30—34	13.06	13.09	12.78	13.09
35—39	11.16	11.08	11.58	10.95
40—44	9.34	9.21	9.64	10.79
45—49	7.73	7.56	8.13	9.89
50 and above	21.32	20.83	21.94	29.75

NOTE :—All ages includes age not stated.

While in the case of Hindus and Muslims a substantial proportion of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Jains this proportion is comparatively smaller. In the ages below 25, the proportion of ever married women having three children and more is distinctly lower in the case of Jains and Hindus compared to Muslims both in the rural and urban areas.

The Statement X.9 presents the percentage of ever married females with three children or more in both rural and urban areas of Gujarat State.

STATEMENT X.9

Percentage of ever married females with three or more children in rural and urban areas

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with three or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with three or more children
1	2	3	4	5
Rural				
All religions	22.62	8.54	77.38	75.18
Hindus	22.85	8.36	77.15	75.12
Muslims	20.29	11.81	79.71	76.49
Jains	11.03	7.57	88.97	73.57
Urban				
All religions	21.35	10.21	78.65	67.66
Hindus	22.04	9.90	77.96	67.60
Muslims	20.69	12.31	79.31	70.08
Jains	10.35	8.02	89.65	64.04

It is seen that the proportion of ever married females below 25 is distinctly lower among Jains and highest among Hindus both in rural and urban areas. The proportions of ever married females having 3 or more children below 25 years is lowest among Jains and highest among Muslims both in rural and urban areas.

Childless Women

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. The following statement X.10 indicates the proportions of such women.

The proportion of currently married females in the reproductive age group 15—49 is highest among Hindus, followed by Muslims and Jains both in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT X.10

**Proportion of ever married women (aged 50 and above)
with no live births by religion (per cent)**

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	8.15	7.23	10.58
Hindus	7.93	7.14	10.38
Muslims	9.30	7.68	10.87
Jains	12.32	12.29	12.34

In rural areas proportion of women who have had no live birth is almost same for Hindus and Muslims but is much higher in the case of Jains. In urban areas the proportion of childless women is 12.34 per cent for Jains followed by Muslims with 10.87 per cent and Hindus with 10.38. This proportion is the highest among Jains in both rural and urban areas.

The Statement X.11 presents the proportion of currently married women to total women in the reproductive age-group 15—49.

STATEMENT X.11

**Percentage of currently married women to total women
in reproductive age group 15—49**

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	77.06	78.87	73.25
Hindus	77.98	79.39	74.55
Muslims	70.71	72.58	69.20
Jains	63.09	63.05	63.11

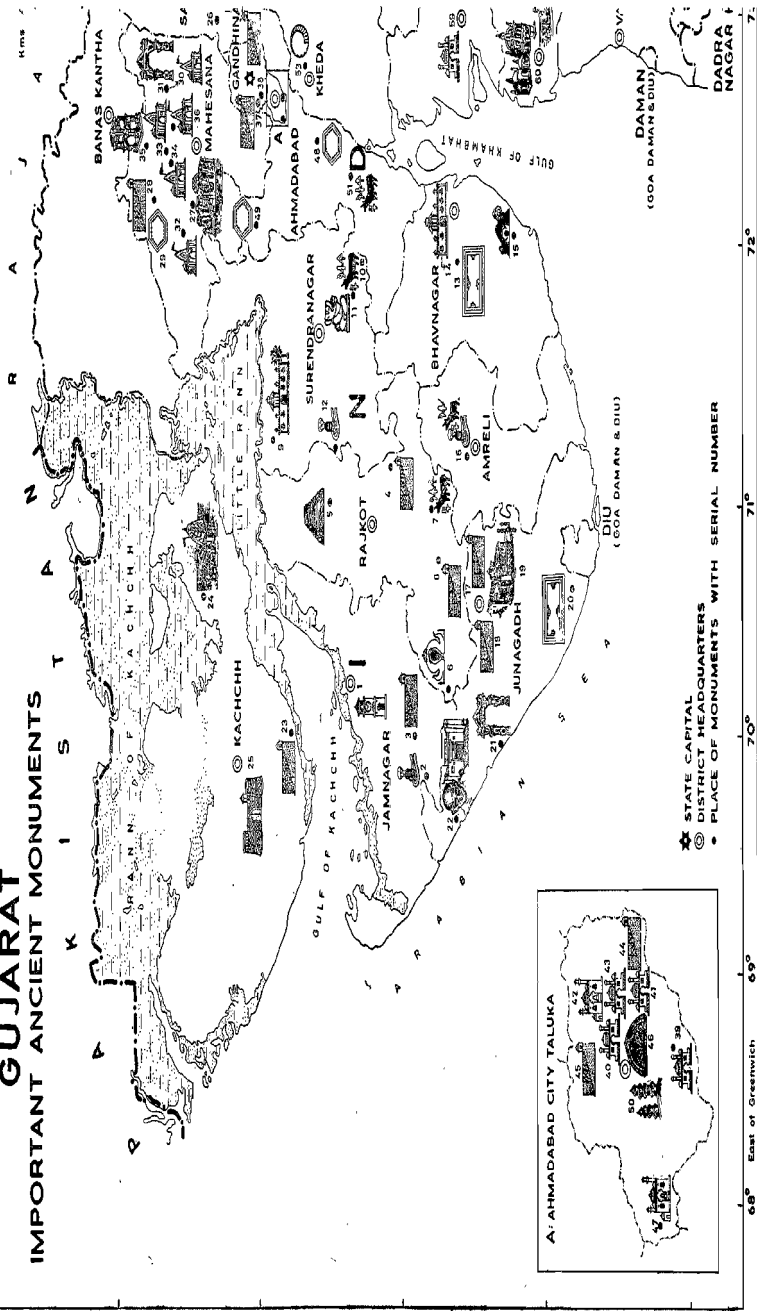


8 Urea Plant of IFFCO, Kalol (Mahesana District)



8 Ammonia Plant of IFFCO, Kalol (Mahesana District)

GUJARAT IMPORTANT ANCIENT MONUMENTS

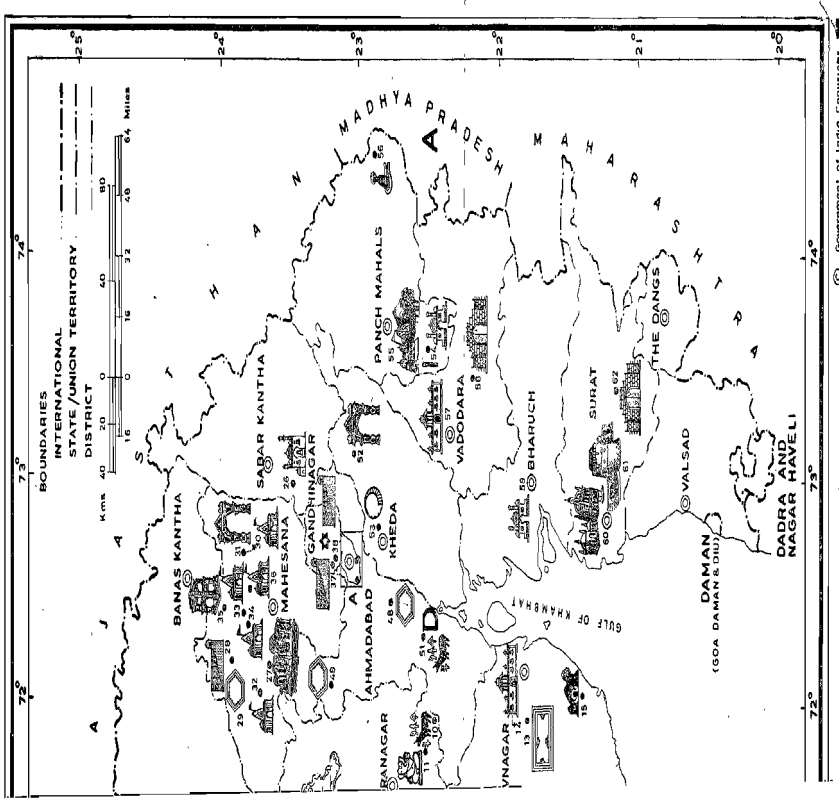


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

12 Important Ancient Monuments, Gujarat (Map)

10(b)—31 R. G. India/ND/89



CHAPTER XI

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

The important causes that affect the growth of population either by way of increase or decrease at a given period of time are (1) natural growth or the excess of total births over total deaths and (2) migration or mobility of population from one place to another. Migration is a major factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved and areas which they have left. It is the second aspect of population growth, namely, migration, which we will discuss in this chapter.

Migration may be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. It may result from a variety of causes, geo-physical, social, economic or political. Mass movement of people takes place due to natural calamities like flood, famine, and epidemic. This was because of to get a safe and comfortable shelter and to escape the hardships caused by natural calamities. Shifting of residence is a recent phenomenon and it has assumed a significant proportion in the wake of technological advancement and increasing pace of industrialisation.

We all know that since the dawn of history, India has known migrations. The Aryans were migrants to this nation. It is believed that originally they had come from Arctic region. Foreigners and invaders were all migrants who left their original place of residence in other countries to settle in this land of fabulous wealth and prosperity. Another form of political migration had taken place on a larger scale as a result of the partition of this sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Even today, the stream of migrants which has started since then has not ended. These are the various facets of migration that has significantly effected on the culture, civilization and development of this country.

The study of migration has great significance in the field of population study. According to Indian Census, migration was determined solely with reference to place of birth. If a person was born at a place other than the place of enumeration, he was treated as migrant in Census returns. In Censuses upto 1951, a question on birth place was asked. The data presented relate to

the number of migrants by sex. These data did not furnish information on other characteristics of the migrant population, nor did they reflect the inter-district or inter-State movement and movement from-rural to urban areas or vice versa. Even though the 1961 Census made an effort of widening the scope of enquiry and collected information on (i) Birth place, (ii) Birth place—Rural or Urban, (iii) Duration of residence, if born else where. Also these statistics did not account for the more recent movement of a person. Thus a person who had migrated elsewhere for all practical purposes and happened to be at the place of birth during the period of enumeration, was treated as non-migrant at the Census return. In view of great utility and importance of migration data and its persistent demand, certain changes were introduced in the traditional approach of collecting information on migration. In 1971 Census, besides particulars on birth place, information on the place of last residence was collected and in the case of a difference between the place of census enumeration and either the place of birth or place of last residence or both the person was treated as migrant. The 1971 Census questionnaire included the questions on I. *birth place*: (a) place of birth, (b) Rural/Urban, (c) district, (d) State/Country. II. *Last Residence*: (a) place of last residence, (b) Rural/Urban, (c) district, (d) State/Country and III. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

The above information was collected in respect of every person. If the person had not moved any time since birth, the entries against both the questions would be identical and duration of residence at the place of enumeration would be the same as his present age. A person who shifted from his birth place to another village or a town for work or study but if he is found at the place of enumeration during Census, will be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration. The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place of enumeration. When a person had merely gone out to another place on tour, business or pilgrimage he was not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resided. But if the person had his normal house elsewhere at any time before he was enumerated at his place of residence irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence was recorded. Duration of residence at the place of enumeration was recorded in completed years for the period of existing continuous residence of a person. For the first time in 1981 Census one more question was

added on migration in the census questionnaire so as to assess the extent of migration by reasons or causes with reference to movement from the place of last residence keeping in view the operational constraints. The reasons for migration were broadly categorised as (i) employment, (ii) education, (iii) marriage, (iv) consequent on family movement and (v) other reasons. Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence.

Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving a change of residence from the place of origin to the place of destination or place of new settlement. Migrations within the country are distinguished by internal migrations. When the migrants move across the international border, the migration is known as external migration. The emigration and immigration are also used to depict out-migration and in-migration across the international border respectively. The internal migrations can be classified into four types on the basis of area: (i) rural to urban, (ii) urban to urban, (iii) rural to rural, and (iv) urban to rural areas.

We have mentioned earlier that in 1981 Census, the data of migration was collected by two ways, firstly by place of birth and secondly by place of last residence. Firstly, we will analyse the data compiled on the basis of birth place.

Out of total population of 34,085,799 enumerated in the State, 22,727,427 persons have reported the same place of birth where they have been enumerated, being 66.68 per cent of the total population. It indicates that 66.68 per cent of the total State population have hardly ever settled outside their birth place. Such persons would include those who have been away either for short or long intervals and have come back to their home at the time of the Census count, as it is not possible for the Census to take into account of such intermediate movement of the population.

Migrants by place of birth

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 113.58 lakh migrants in Gujarat in 1981, which constitutes 33.32 per cent of the total population. The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to the total population in Gujarat and in each district according to place of birth as per 1981 Census.

STATEMENT XI.1

Percentage of Total Migrants to Total Population in the State/
Districts according to Place of Birth, 1981

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Migrants at the Place of Enumeration	Migrants from within the State	Migrants from States/ UTs	Migrants from Outside India	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	GUJARAT STATE	33.32	29.51	3.38	0.43	N
1	Jamnagar . . .	29.65	27.65	1.42	0.58	N
2	Rajkot . . .	31.62	29.75	1.31	0.56	N
3	Surendranagar .	32.40	31.49	0.77	0.14	..
4	Bhavnagar . .	29.18	28.12	0.75	0.31	N
5	Amreli . . .	31.31	30.54	0.70	0.07	..
6	Junagadh . . .	30.12	28.52	1.15	0.45	N
7	Kachchh . . .	33.39	28.07	3.32	2.00	N
8	Banas Kantha	27.90	24.93	2.62	0.35	..
9	Sabar Kantha	32.29	30.04	2.18	0.07	N
10	Mahesana . .	31.27	29.82	1.25	0.20	..
11	Gandhinagar .	45.82	41.92	3.63	0.27	N
12	Ahmadabad . .	38.64	29.08	8.65	0.91	N
13	Kheda . . .	36.11	34.14	1.68	0.29	N
14	Panch Mahals .	26.90	25.32	1.49	0.09	..
15	Vadodara . .	39.24	33.86	4.82	0.56	N
16	Bharuch . . .	35.52	32.84	2.56	0.12	N
17	Surat . . .	37.85	27.96	9.58	0.31	N
18	Valsad . . .	30.51	25.92	4.33	0.26	N
19	The Dangs . .	34.04	28.80	5.23	0.01	..

The above statement reveals that 33.32 per cent of the total population is migrant with reference to place of birth in our State. Among these migrants, 29.51 per cent are migrants from within the State, 3.38 per cent are from other States and Union Territories and 0.43 per cent from outside India. Among the districts, the proportion of migrants is the highest (45.82 per cent) in Gandhinagar district and the lowest proportion of 26.90 per cent is claimed by Panch Mahals district. The proportion of migrants from other States and Union Territories is the highest in Surat district with 9.58 per cent closely followed by Ahmadabad district with 8.65 per cent and the lowest proportion is found in Amreli district with 0.70 per cent. Bhavnagar and Surendranagar

districts also claim the lower proportion of migrants from other States with 0.75 per cent and 0.77 per cent respectively. The Proportion of migrants whose birth place is outside India is the highest in Kachchh district with 2.00 per cent.

There are 113.58 lakh migrants in Gujarat in 1981 Census made up of 36.01 lakh males and 77.57 lakh females. Data of outmigrants from Gujarat to other States or other countries outside India is not available and therefore, we shall restrict our analysis to in-migrants to Gujarat made up of three categories, viz., (i) Migrants born within the State of enumeration, (ii) Migrants born in other States of India, and (iii) Migrants born in other Countries outside India.

The following statement presents the distribution of total migrants in Gujarāt with reference to place of birth in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT XI.2

Migrants by Place of Birth (Proportions in Per cent) 1971 and 1981

Sl. No.	Place of Birth	1971 Census			1981 Census		
		P.	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Migrants born within the State of enumeration to total migrants.	88.97	81.57	92.54	88.56	80.90	92.12
	(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	61.24	48.81	67.24	59.21	46.28	65.21
	(ii) Migrants born in other districts of State of enumeration to total migrants	27.73	32.76	25.30	29.35	34.62	26.91
B.	Migrants born in other States of India to total migrants.	8.96	15.23	5.94	10.16	17.04	6.96
C.	Migrants born in other Countries to total migrants.	1.97	3.11	1.43	1.28	2.06	0.92

Of the total migrants, 88.56 per cent were migrants within the State, 10.16 per cent were born in other States of India and 1.28 per cent were born in other countries outside India. Among male migrants 80.90 per cent were born in Gujarat, 17.04 per cent were born in other States of India and 2.06 per cent were born in other countries. Among female migrants 92.12 per cent were born within Gujarat, 6.96 per cent were born in other States of India and 0.92 per cent were born in other countries outside India. The higher proportion of migrants within the State among females is largely due to females leaving their place of birth after their marriage. The migrant population within the State of enumeration consists of those who have left their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district of enumeration itself and those who have left their place of birth to the place of enumeration located in another district of the State itself would consist of intra-district and inter-districts migration. Of the total migrants in our State in 1981, 59.21 per cent were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration and 29.35 per cent were born in other districts of the State. Among these migrants, the proportion of females who were born elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration is higher than that of males. But the picture is quite reverse in case of males, who were in other districts of the State. The proportion of males born in other districts of the State is higher than that of females.

In 1971, 61.24 per cent of the migrants by place of birth were intra-district migrants while 27.73 per cent were inter-district migrants. In 1981 Census, the proportion of inter-district migrants has increased to 29.35 per cent. Since the number of districts in the State have remained unchanged between 1971 and 1981 the increase in the inter-district migrant proportion is indicative of the increasing mobility of population in Gujarat.

Among the migrant population, migrants born in other States constituted 8.96 per cent of the total migrants in 1971, while in 1981, this proportion is 10.16 per cent. This means that the contribution of migrants born in other States has also gone up by 1.20 per cent between two Censuses, i.e., 1971 and 1981.

The two neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh account for 8.80 lakhs out of 11.53 lakhs inter-State migrants who have moved into Gujarat. Of the total migrants born in other States outside Gujarat, 4.07 lakhs or 35.26 per cent are born in Maharashtra, 2.81 lakhs or 24.38 per cent are born in Rajasthan and 1.92 lakhs or 16.66 per cent are born

in Uttar Pradesh. In other words, in 1981 these three States contribute 76.30 per cent or more than three fourth of the migrants (by place of birth) from the other States of the country or the equivalent of 2.57 per cent of the total population of Gujarat.

Out of total male migrants, 17.04 per cent are born in other States of India as against 15.23 per cent in 1971. But in case of females, the proportion of female migrants is to the tune of 6.96 per cent in 1981. This shows that only male members are leaving their native States to other States to earn their livelihood.

Of the total migrants, 1.28 per cent are born in other countries outside India in 1981 as against 1.97 per cent in 1971. Of the total migrants born in other countries outside India, majority of them are from Pakistan. These people had left their native places (now in Pakistan) and settled in Gujarat after Partition in 1947.

Let us now examine in brief the settlement pattern of the migrants born in other districts of the State, born in other States and outside India in each district. Out of the total population of the district in 1981, the highest proportion of 33.79 per cent migrants born in other districts is claimed by Gandhinagar district followed by 18.47 per cent by Ahmadabad, 12.88 per cent by Vadodara and 12.31 per cent in Surat. Similarly the highest proportion of 9.58 per cent migrants born in other States of India to the total population is registered by Surat district, closely followed by Ahmadabad district with 8.65 per cent. The Dangs, Vadodara and Valsad districts have registered the proportion of 5.23 per cent, 4.82 per cent and 4.33 per cent of migrants born in other States to their total population. The proportion of migrants born outside India to the total population is the highest (2.00) in Kachchh district. Ahmadabad district has registered only 0.91 per cent of the migrants born outside India.

Impact of migration on growth rate of population

Inter-State migrants have increased from 7.67 lakhs in 1971 to 11.53 lakhs in 1981. In other words, there has been an increase of 3.86 lakhs persons due to inter-State migration during a decade between 1971-81 Censuses. On the other hand, the number of migrants from other countries has decreased from 1.69 lakhs in 1971 to 1.45 lakhs in 1981 or there has been a net decrease of 0.24 lakhs persons in the number of such migrants during this period. Thus, the net minimum addition to the population due to in-migration during the decade is to the order of 3.62 lakhs persons out of 266.97 lakhs persons counted in Gujarat in

1971. Therefore, during the decade of 1971-81, the population of Gujarat has increased at least by 1.35 per cent due to in-migration. In the absence of data on out-migration from Gujarat to other parts of the country and/or to other countries outside India during the decade, the net impact of migration on growth rate of population cannot be quantified at this stage.

Migrants by place of Last Residence

It has been mentioned in the beginning of this chapter that migration data has also been collected on the basis of last residence, as the data collected on migration by place of birth does not present the correct picture of migration which takes place in between the period of place of birth and the place of last residence/settlement where the person was enumerated. In this Chapter a brief discussion is made to present the migratory trend of population on place of their last residence, if any. The following statement gives the distribution trend of migration by place of last residence in Gujarat.

STATEMENT XI.3
Migrants by Place of Last Residence, 1981

Description	Absolute			Percentage to total population			Percentage to total Migrants		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL MIGRANTS	11,504,038	3,661,075	7,842,963	33.75	20.86	47.43	100.00	100.00	100.0
A. Last Residence Elsewhere in India	11,401,145	3,607,973	7,793,172	33.45	20.56	47.13	99.11	98.55	99.37
I. Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of Enumeration	10,367,791	3,059,606	7,308,185	30.42	17.43	44.20	90.13	83.57	93.19
1. Elsewhere in District Enumeration	7,252,772	1,884,551	5,368,221	21.28	10.74	32.47	63.05	51.47	68.45
2 In other District of State of Enumeration	3,115,019	1,175,055	1,939,964	9.14	6.69	11.73	27.08	32.10	24.74
II. In other States of India	1,033,354	5,48,367	484,987	3.03	3.13	2.93	8.98	14.98	6.18

STATEMENT XI.3—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B. Outside India	102,789	53,042	49,747	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.89	1.45	0.63
1 In Asia Beyond India	80,670	42,703	37,967	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.70	1.17	0.48
2 In Europe	2,359	1,185	1,174	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01
3 In Africa	18,394	8,487	9,907	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.23	0.13
4 In America	1,174	604	570	N	N	N	0.01	0.02	0.01
5 In Oceania	192	63	129	N	N	N	N	N	N
C. Unclassifiable	104	60	44	N	N	N	N	N	N

Total internal migrants would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself and between districts of the State and would also include those who have moved from a place of last residence falling outside Gujarat in other States or Union Territories into Gujarat. The term migrant would also include those who have moved into Gujarat from other countries outside India.

On the basis of migration by place of last residence, there are 115.04 lakh migrants in Gujarat in 1981 consisting of 36.61 lakhs males and 78.43 lakhs females. These migrants constitute 33.75 per cent of the total population of the State with male migrants constituting 20.86 per cent of the total male population and female migrants constituting 47.43 per cent of the total female population. Male migrants constitute 31.82 per cent of the total migrants while females account for 68.18 per cent. Of the total migrants, 90.13 per cent are migrants from within the State itself, 8.98 per cent had their last residence in other States of India and 0.89 per cent in other countries outside India. Among male migrants, 83.57 per cent had their place of last residence in Gujarat itself, 14.98 per cent had their place of last residence in other States of India and 1.45 per cent had lived in other countries but have moved into Gujarat before 1981 Census. Among female migrants, 93.19 per cent had their place of last residence within Gujarat itself, 6.18 per cent had their place of last residence in other States of India and 0.63 per cent lived in other countries.

Migrants based on place of last residence constitute 33.75 per cent of the total population of Gujarat in 1981 as against 32.17 per cent in 1971. The corresponding percentages in case of males and females are 20.86 and 47.43 for 1981 and 20.48 and 44.69 in 1971 respectively.

The following statement gives distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Gujarat during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

STATEMENT XI.4

Migrants by place of Last Residence, 1971 and 1981
(Proportions in Percent)

Sl. No.	Place of last residence	1971 Census			1981 Census		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A.	Migrants having Place of last residence within the State of enumeration to total migrants.	88.62	81.51	92.11	90.13	83.57	93.19
(i)	Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	61.27	49.14	67.22	63.05	51.47	68.45
(ii)	Migrants who have resided in other districts of State to total migrants.	27.35	32.37	24.89	27.08	32.10	24.74
B.	Migrants who have resided in other States of India to total migrants	8.84	14.74	5.94	8.98	14.98	6.18
C.	Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants	1.59	2.47	1.16	0.89	1.45	0.63

Of the total migrants on the basis of place of last residence, migrants within Gujarat constitute 90.13 per cent in 1981 as against 88.62 per cent in 1971. Among males, the proportion in 1981 was 83.57 per cent as against 81.51 per cent in 1971, while in case of females the corresponding proportions were 93.19 per cent and 92.11 per cent. The comparatively higher proportions among females migrants who have moved from their place of residence to the place of enumeration within the State can mainly be attributed to family movement and marriage.

The migrant population within the State itself would consist of migration within the district and between the districts of the State. Of the total migrants in Gujarat in 1981, 63.05 per cent had their place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration itself, while 27.08 per cent had their place of last residence in other districts of the State. Among male migrants, the proportion of those who migrated within the district in which they lived is 51.47 per cent while that of those who migrated to other districts of the State from the districts in which they lived is 32.10 per cent. In the case of females the corresponding proportions are 68.45 per cent and 24.74 per cent.

Let us now compare the proportions of intra-district and inter-district migrants among total migrants in 1981 with those of 1971 Census. It indicates that while the proportion of intra-district migrants has slightly increased, that of inter-district migrants has declined marginally for both males and females. This is in contrast to the picture emerged on the basis of data of migrants by place of birth.

Of the total population of 340.86 lakhs in 1981, 10.33 lakhs had their place of last residence in other States of India constituting 3.03 per cent of the total population of the State. The number of migrants with their places of last residence in other States of India has gone up from 7.59 lakhs in 1971 to 10.33 lakhs in 1981, the corresponding proportions to the total population has also increased from 2.84 per cent to 3.03 per cent. Among migrant population, migrants with place of last residence in other States constitute 8.98 per cent in 1981 as against 8.84 per cent in 1971. Both as a proportion of total population and as a proportion of the total migrant population, the contribution of migrants with places of last residence in other States of India has slightly increased in 1981 as compared to 1971. This also conforms to the pattern based on place of birth statistics. The neighbouring States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh account for 76.75 per cent of the inter-State migrants into Gujarat with these three States contributing 7.93 lakhs. Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are four other States which contribute a large number of migrants to Gujarat. These seven States together account for 89.61 per cent of the total inter-State migrants to Gujarat.

Of the total male migrants, 14.98 per cent had places of last residence in other States of India, while in case of females, 6.18 per cent of the total female migrants had places of last residence in other States of India.

Of the total migrants of Gujarat in 1981, only 0.89 per cent had places of last residence in other countries outside India as against 1.59 per cent in 1971. Of the total population of Gujarat in 1981, migrants from foreign countries on the basis of last residence account for 0.30 per cent as against 0.51 per cent in 1971. In case of both males and females, this percentage is 0.26 per cent in 1981.

Duration of residence

The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to the total population according to place of last residence and their duration of residence at the place of enumeration, 1981.

STATEMENT XI.5

Percentage distribution of migrants by duration of residence

Duration of residence	Total migrants at the place of enumeration	Migrants from within the State	Migrants from other States/ Union Territories	Migrants from outside India	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	33.75	30.42	3.03	0.30	N
Less than one year	1.83	1.52	0.30	0.01	N
1—4 Years	7.11	6.35	0.74	0.02	N
5—9 years	5.17	4.64	0.51	0.02	N
10—19 years	7.29	6.54	0.69	0.06	N
20+	9.73	9.00	0.56	0.17	N
Period not stated	2.62	2.37	0.23	0.02	N

N=Negligible.

The above statement reveals that 33.75 per cent of the total population of Gujarat is migrant with reference to place of last residence. A question on place of last residence was introduced for the first time in the 1971 Census. Accordingly a person who had another place of normal residence prior to coming to the place of enumeration was treated as migrant irrespective of his birth place. Thus we could take into account the intermediate shifts in population for short or long intervals away from the place of birth. Out of these migrants 30.42 per cent are migrants within the State, 3.03 per cent from other States outside the State

of enumeration and 0·30 per cent from other countries outside India according to their place of last residence. 1·83 per cent migrants have the duration of residence at the place of enumeration below one year, 7·11 per cent 1-4 years, 5·17 per cent 5-9 years, 7·29 per cent 10-19 years and 9·73 per cent 20 years and above.

Reasons for migration

Different factors influence the mobility of population from one place to another. There can be both "Pull" and "Push" factors causing the mobility of population. Pull factors may include availability of jobs, better education and health facilities whereas push factors include natural calamities, non-availability of appropriate jobs, accommodation, etc. Economic, geographical, social, demographic, political, religions and industrial development of an area influence the migration patterns.

For the first time in the Census, reasons for migration were elicited. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly categorised as (1) Employment, (2) Education, (3) Marriage, (4) Consequent on family movement and (5) Other reasons. Reasons for migration were elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence. The following statement presents the proportions of migrants to urban areas by reasons.

STATEMENT XI.6
Reasons for Migration to Urban Areas, 1981

Place of last residence	T R U	Reason for Migration														Others	
		Total Migrants		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A	Total Migrants	T	100·00	100·00	47·31	6·20	4·87	2·16	25·03	30·50	0·61	46·20	22·18	14·94			
B	Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	47·84	6·21	4·90	2·15	24·78	30·29	0·60	46·66	21·88	14·71			
		R	100·00	100·00	51·47	6·27	5·46	2·27	21·60	28·19	0·62	49·07	20·85	14·20			
		U	100·00	100·00	42·45	6·14	4·07	1·99	29·51	33·04	0·57	43·49	23·40	15·34			
C	Within the state of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	44·62	5·84	5·45	2·18	26·24	29·36	0·64	47·92	23·05	14·70			
		R	100·00	100·00	47·64	5·84	6·27	2·34	23·14	27·17	0·67	50·42	22·28	14·23			
		U	100·00	100·00	39·86	5·84	4·17	1·95	31·12	32·51	0·59	44·38	24·26	15·32			
D	States of India beyond the State of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	59·37	8·28	2·93	1·95	19·54	35·46	0·49	39·52	17·67	14·79			
		R	100·00	100·00	66·64	9·41	2·24	1·70	15·50	35·77	0·45	39·11	15·17	14·01			
		U	100·00	100·00	50·47	7·38	3·77	2·14	24·50	35·22	0·53	39·86	20·73	15·40			
E	Other Countries	..	100·00	100·00	24·20	5·37	3·46	2·90	35·95	41·43	0·80	23·27	35·59	27·03			

In urban areas, the search of employment is the main reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 47.31 per cent have migrated due to employment consideration whereas in case of females 46.20 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In case of internal migrants it will be seen that in urban areas 47.84 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 46.66 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. In case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 59.37 per cent of those who have moved from other States as against 44.62 per cent of those who moved within the State itself. It would be noticed that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 47.92 per cent of female migrants within the State itself as against 39.52 per cent in the case of females who moved into Gujarat from other States under this reason. It is also interesting to note that comparatively speaking the proportion of female migrants who move for reason of employment from other States into Gujarat is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who move within the State itself for the same reason.

It is also noteworthy that the proportion who have migrated because of family movements are also fairly high. It would also be seen that the proportions in the case of both males and females of migrants from other countries who have moved consequent on family movement or for other reasons are high.

The statement given below indicates the reasons for migration to rural areas in the State.

STATEMENT XI. 7
Reasons for Migration to Rural Areas, 1981

Place of last Residence	T R U	Reason for Migration													
		Total Migrant		Employment		Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
A. Total Migrants	T	100.00	100.00	30.34	2.63	5.14	0.72	26.07	9.70	2.53	77.83	35.92	9.12		
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration	T R U	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	30.39 30.25 31.10	2.63 2.44 4.60	5.14 5.48 3.46	0.72 0.66 1.30	26.01 25.38 29.17	9.66 8.58 20.71	2.54 2.89 0.79	77.89 79.89 57.44	35.92 36.00 35.48	9.10 8.43 15.95		
C. Within the State of enumeration	T R U	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	28.42 28.20 29.58	2.35 2.17 4.36	5.40 5.76 3.51	0.71 0.66 1.25	26.24 25.58 29.77	9.24 8.28 19.66	2.64 2.97 0.83	78.64 80.44 59.07	37.30 37.49 36.31	9.06 8.45 15.66		
D. States of India beyond the State of enumeration	T R U	100.00 100.00 100.00	100.00 100.00 100.00	54.97 60.64 41.27	12.66 14.26 7.61	1.85 1.32 3.12	0.92 0.58 2.02	23.19 22.36 25.13	24.62 21.65 34.00	1.30 1.62 0.55	51.33 55.93 36.76	18.69 14.06 29.93	10.47 7.58 19.61		
E. Other Countries	..	100.00	100.00	19.52	4.63	6.09	1.55	37.79	40.75	0.17	30.52	36.43	22.55		



9 Ukai Dam (Surat District)



9 Ukai Dam (Surat District)

Here again employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are important reasons but there is a fairly high proportion who have moved as consequent of movement of the family. In the case of males as in the case of movements to urban areas, the proportion who have moved due to employment reason from other States is higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason within Gujarat itself. In the case of females the proportion who have moved as consequence of marriage from rural to rural areas is higher than that of those females who have moved for the same reason from urban to rural areas.

In modern times owing to better means of transport and communications by road or rail, people have become more mobile than ever before. Distance does not exert as barrier which it used to do in the past. On the contrary the movement of the people takes place to the areas of long distances where prospects of economic relief are better. It shows that the main cause which influences the people in changing their normal place of residence is the overriding consideration of better employment and high income. The selective process of migration discriminates in favour of certain ages, sex, education, distance, etc. Generally working section of the population among migrants is comparatively larger than the non-working section comprised of children, aged, the infirm and women folk who are mostly dependent upon the earning member of the household. Literacy and higher levels of education particularly persons with technical qualifications are more in demand than those who are illiterate.

CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY

The Shrine of Lord Shiv is located at Somnath on the west coast of Gujarat. On this sacred soil, Lord Krishna, after fleeing from his native place of Mathura, had settled at Dwarka and made his permanent residence till his last breath. It is this sacred land where His Holiness Jagatguru Shankaracharya established one of his four famous seats at Dwarka for the revival of Hinduism. Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the nation and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Prince Bismarck of India and an architect of present united India who sacrificed their lives for the cause of the nation, were born on this glorious land of Gurjar desh.

Our attempt to portray the demographic picture of Gujarat is almost complete. We have culled out the bits and pieces of information on different aspects of population that 1981 Census has provided us and put them together in the form of Portrait. Let us now stand back a little and view the portrait from the distance; to get away from the details and scan the whole position in a summing up way.

Gujarat came into existence on 1st May 1960 as a result of reorganisation of the composite Bombay State. The State has an area of 196,024 Km² and a population of 34,085,799 as per 1981 Census. Among the State/Union Territories, Gujarat ranks 7th in terms of geographical area and 10th in terms of population. The population of the State accounts for 4.97 per cent of the total national population. The density of population¹ in the State is 174 persons per Km². The decadal growth rate of population in our State is 27.67 per cent in 1981 as against 29.39 per cent in 1971 Census. This shows that the growth rate of population of the State in 1981 over 1971 has shown a reverse trend by 1.72 per cent.

The population of the State is distributed in 19 districts containing 184 talukas/mahals, 18,550 villages and 255 towns and

cities in 1981. Of the total population, 17,552,640 are males and 16,533,159 females.

One of the important features of the population is the rural-urban distribution. Of the total population of the State 23,484,146 live in rural areas and 10,601,653 live in towns and cities. Thus, 68.90 per cent live in rural areas and 31.10 per cent live in the urban areas. The average population per village comes to 1,266 persons, and that per town/city comes to 41,575 persons. The disparity in population between the smallest and largest village is quite large. The smallest village has a population of only 1 person, while the largest village has a population of 26,780 persons. In case of towns/cities, Valsad Industrial Notified Area is the smallest town with 408 persons only. In contrast Ahmedabad City is the biggest city of our State which has a population of 2,159,127 persons.

Socio-cultural diversity and physio-geographical features of the State have affected the settlement pattern and distribution of population in the State. There is no uniformity in the size of villages. Predominance of medium sized villages having population 500-1999 is seen in Gujarat which accounts for 46.03 per cent of the rural population of the State in 1981. The large sized villages having population 2000 and over claim 48.11 per cent of the total rural population. It is also observed that the population under small sized villages having population below 500 has been decreasing continuously from 14.25 per cent in 1961 to 5.86 per cent in 1981, as against this the proportion of population under large sized villages over 2000 has been increasing from 31.49 per cent to 48.11 per cent during the period of two decades.

Out of 255 urban centres in the State, 11 are cities having population range of 100,000 and above, 27 towns fall in the population range of 50,000 to 99,999, 57 towns are covered in the population range of 20,000 to 49,999, 86 towns in the population range of 10,000 to 19,999, 61 towns in the population range of 5,000 to 9,999 and remaining 13 towns have the population below 5,000.

The number of cities has increased from 7 in 1971 to 11 in 1981. The cities are indeed extremely important because half of the urban population of the State lives in these 11 cities. Between 1971-81, the urban population increased by 41.42 per cent but the highest growth rate was in the cities. Thus, cities are becoming bigger and bigger and new urban centres are not coming up as rapidly as they ought to be as would be desirable for even and balanced urbanisation.

The concept of urban agglomeration which was adopted in 1971 was also continued in 1981 Census. The urban agglomeration represents a contiguous urban spread constituting a core town/city and its adjoining area. There were 32 urban agglomerated towns in 1971 in Gujarat but the number has decreased to 30 units in 1981 with deletion of two units due to statutory merger of their outgrowth in jurisdiction of the core town.

Gujarat State stands in a better position for having 942 females per 1000 males as against 933 sex-ratio at the national level. In comparison with other States and Union Territories it ranks 15th among them. The sex-ratio in rural areas is 959 and that in urban areas is 905. The highest sex ratio of 999 is registered by Kachchh district which is ideally balanced one. As against this the lowest sex-ratio of 891 is registered by Ahmadabad district. The lowest sex-ratio of 855 is recorded in Chorasi Taluka of Surat district which is the lowest both in the district as well as in the State as a whole.

The age-structure of our population is of great significance. 38.76 per cent of the total population in the State is below 14 years and 5.95 per cent is above 60 years. The very high proportion of the population in the young age-group of 0—14 is significant. Generally only those covered in 15—59 age group are considered as in working age-group, the other being dependent upon them. In Gujarat there are 81 such dependents for every 100 in the working age-group. In fact all those covered in the working age-group 15—59 may not be employed, the actual burden of maintenance of dependents on those who are really employed will be much more.

Literacy and education are now recognised as an essential ingredient for progress. The literacy rate of our State works to be 43.70 per cent and that for the country as a whole is 36.23 per cent in 1981. In 1971, 35.79 per cent of the population in the State were literate. Thus the actual percentage increase over the last decade comes to 7.91 per cent. Among States of India (except Union Territories) Gujarat with 43.70 per cent literates stands fourth on the literacy map of India, next to Kerala (70.42 per cent), Maharashtra (47.18 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (46.76 per cent). We have seen that the general effective literacy rate in the State is 43.70 per cent but the effective literacy rates comes to 49.90 per cent. In other words, about half of the population of 5 years of age and above are literates as per the concept of literate adopted in Census. The effective literacy rate in case of male is 62.07 per cent and that of females is 36.94 per cent in our State in 1981.

But our population size and growth rate severely limit the educational facilities that can be offered to the people. After independence, there has been a tremendous expansion of educational facilities and wide network of schools, colleges and technical institutions has been set up but these facilities are found short for those who need them.

Literacy and Education, mother-tongue, and religion are the basic cultural characteristics of the population. The language in which mother talks to the child is the mother tongue of the child. Our Constitution recognises 15 languages as the main languages of the Country and they are listed in the VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution. Gujarati is the main language of the State and Gujarati speaking people constitute 90.75 per cent of the total household population (excluding institutional household population). Next in order of strength of speakers are Sindhi, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi languages spoken in our State. The speakers of other languages are small in number. There are still other languages spoken by the tribal people and the number of speakers of these tribal languages are even more than those of Marathi, Punjabi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, etc., Bhili/Bhilodi, Khandeshi and Kokni attain 5th, 7th and 12th rank among twelve numerically important languages spoken in the State.

India is a secular sovereign democratic republic country. It is a land of diverse religions and faiths and freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by our Constitution. The figures of followers of different religions and faiths in 1981 are based on the religion of the Head of the Households recorded in Q. No. 2 of Part I of the Household Schedule. 89.53 per cent of the total population of the State are the followers of Hinduism, followed next in rank in terms of numerical strength by Islam, Jainism, Christianity, Sikhism and Buddhism.

The system of caste that prevails in the Country is a very old social institution of our nation. As the lists of such Castes and Tribes were made in a separate Schedule under the Constitution, they came to be known as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may specify certain castes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total population of Scheduled Castes in the State according to 1981 Census is 2,438,297 persons constituting 7.15 per cent of the total population of the State and persons of Scheduled Tribes is 4,848,586 accounting for 14.22 per cent of the total population of the State. Gujarat State stand-

14th in the rank in the strength of Scheduled Caste population and 5th in rank in the strength of Scheduled Tribe population among all States and Union Territories in India. The literacy rate among Scheduled Castes population works out 39.79 per cent and that among Scheduled Tribes population is 21.14 per cent. This reflects that the literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population is much higher than that among Scheduled Tribes. Of the total population of Scheduled Castes in the State, 67.30 per cent are residing in rural areas and 32.70 per cent in urban areas. Similarly of the total population of Scheduled Tribes in the State, 92.68 per cent are residing in rural areas and 7.32 per cent in urban areas.

According to 1981 Census, the proportion of main worker to the total population of the State is 32.23 per cent and that of marginal workers is 5.04 per cent. The remaining 62.73 per cent of the total population are non-working people. Agricultural activities still occupies the predominant occupation of the people of the State. 60.11 per cent of the total main workers are following the agricultural pursuits. 15.37 per cent of the total main workers are engaged in the sector of manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs; comprised of both-household as well as non-household industry. The category of trade and commerce provides employment to 7.65 per cent and that of other services has offered employment to 8.81 per cent of the total main workers in the State. Among total male population of the State, 52.19 per cent are male main workers and among total female population, 11.03 per cent are female main workers. Among Scheduled Castes population 31.43 per cent are main workers, and 4.62 per cent are marginal workers. As against this among Scheduled Tribes population 40.55 per cent are main workers and 9.60 per cent are marginal workers.

The basic determinants of fertility include fecundity, age at the time of marriage, social systems of marriage, etc. There are other factors which contribute in influencing the fertility such as educational level, preference for the male child, public policies, standard of living, working and non-working status of females, duration of marriage, etc. Comparatively the fertility is higher among Muslims followed by Hindus and Jains. Also the Age Specific Fertility Rate and Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate are higher in rural areas than that in urban areas. For all areas the Total Marital Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Rate for Hindus are 3.85 and 3.25 respectively. Similarly for all areas the TMFR and TFR for Muslims are 4.55 and 3.53 respectively

and that for Jains they are 2.83 and 1.92 respectively. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Gujarat is 3.5 in rural areas, 2.6 in urban areas and 3.2 for total areas. As against this TFR in India (Excluding Assam) is 3.9 in rural areas, 2.8 in urban areas and 3.6 for total areas. It reveals that TFR is relatively lower in Gujarat than that in all India level.

In Gujarat, the average number of children ever born per woman is higher in the older age-groups. However, high fertility levels which were prevalent in the State have tended to decline. The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much by religion but variation dependent on age of the mother is apparent. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases and this increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all religions.

Fertility, mortality and migration trends have greater influence on the growth of population of any area and help in the study of population. In 1981 migration data are collected on the basis of place of birth as well as the place of last residence prior to the place where the person was enumerated. On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 113.58 lakh migrants in the State in 1981 which constitutes 33.32 per cent of the total population. Among these migrants, 29.51 per cent are migrants from within the State, 3.38 per cent are from other States and Union Territories and 0.43 per cent from other countries outside India. Among 113.58 lakh migrants in the State, 71.91 lakhs migrants or 30.62 per cent of the total rural population were enumerated in rural areas and 41.67 lakhs migrants or 39.31 per cent of the total urban population in urban areas. Out of 113.58 lakh migrants, 36.01 lakh are males and 77.57 lakh are female migrants.

On the basis of migration by place of last residence there are 115.04 lakh migrants in the State in 1981 comprising of 36.61 lakhs males and 78.43 lakhs females. These migrants constitute 33.75 per cent of the total population of the State with male migrants constituting 20.86 per cent of the total male population and female migrants constituting 47.43 per cent of the total female population. Of the total migrants 90.13 per cent are migrants from within the State itself, 8.98 per cent had their last residence in other States of India and 0.89 per cent in other countries outside India.

The construction of portrait is complete. Demographic features of the State reveal that Gujarat may be little ahead or little behind in matter of literacy, urbanisation, occupational distribution, sex ratio, size and growth rate of population, fertility, migration,

etc., among sister States. But our urgent task is to check up the high growth rate of population by way of decreasing the birth rate so that the fruits of economic prosperity can be enjoyed fully by the people. The imperative need of the time is to provide basic needs of the people, viz., food, clothing and shelter to all in general and particularly to those who are living below the poverty line. Political democracy in true sense will not be experienced until the poor and down-trodden are freed from the yoke of economic bondage and exploitation. The disparity between those who have and who have not can be minimised to the desired level only, provided we are lesser in number. Our goal is to establish the utopian society to provide heavenly happiness to all people.

